

ALLEGED FAILURE
TO ENFORCE DRY
LAW DENOUNCEDNew York City Official Attacks
Federal Enforcement Agents
at International Congress—
Mr. Kramer Defends Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The even tenor of reports from foreign countries on the progress being made against alcoholism, at the session of the International Congress Against Alcoholism yesterday, was rudely interrupted by the interjection of a denunciation of the government by Bird S. Coler, commissioner of welfare of New York City, for its alleged failure to enforce prohibition, followed by an address by John P. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, who declared himself ready to act on any information that Mr. Coler might offer, but defended his office, stating what had been done and the difficulties in the way of doing more.

Mr. Coler asserted that the music halls and similar resorts in New York were selling liquor under a license obtained for medicinal purposes. The speaker confessed that he had opposed the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, but, occupying a position where he could see its effects, he had become converted to it and would take every opportunity to sustain it. The first results, he declared, were almost miraculous. The saloon-keeper and the bootlegger were not yet at work and there was no increase in narcotic drug addicts.

Increase in Alcoholic Cases

During the last month, however, Mr. Coler declared, there had been a great increase in the number of alcoholic cases treated in the hospitals and he attributed this, in large part, to laxity on the part of government officials.

"Have we a law or have we not?" he inquired, adding that there was no attempt to catch persons in high places. "They could catch governors, mayors, assemblymen, and others all over the Union," he asserted. "New York City could be cleaned up in 60 days if the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Bureau worked on the level. Both candidates for President seem to be ducking more or less. There is nothing from Senator Harding on or off the front porch. Cox would enforce the law and I would prefer that he would believe in the law."

Even at it is, Mr. Coler said, the city lodging houses are still empty, the hospital wards depleted, and the number of commitments of children decreased.

"If the government does not take a hand mighty quick there will be more scandal in the going out of this administration than there was in the old Whisky Ring," he declared. "I say this as a Democrat. I am prepared to go the limit, taking this into high places if they have got to reach into the heart of the government itself. Some sections of the government will have a chance to get some of their own people."

"Think of licensing common dance halls for the medical distribution of liquor."

The audience applauded Mr. Coler, but when Commissioner Kramer took the platform it rose to its feet, cheering lustily. It was evident that he was expected to reply to the accusations of Mr. Coler, but he met these expectations only in part. He said that he listened to such statements frequently and that they were to a certain extent true, but that he had always found it difficult to get a bill of particulars. He said that he would have a conference later with Mr. Coler and would be glad to act promptly on any information that he could furnish. Mr. Kramer reminded the audience that great reforms came slowly, especially if they were of a political, economic, or personal character.

A Matter of Growth

"The prohibition act did not mean that the liquor traffic would cease instantly," he said. "We have years ahead of us to make it effective. Prohibition is not a state or a condition, it is a growth."

For the benefit of the foreigners, Mr. Kramer expressed the hope that they would not go back home and say that Americans had solved the prohibition problem.

"There were many uncertainties but things were getting on a pretty substantial basis, and along comes politics," he said. "You foreigners don't know what politics is," said Mr. Kramer. "Politics bothers everything." However, certain things that had been established, Mr. Kramer enumerated: (1) Revenue from saloons is not necessary to run the government; (2) the abolition of the saloon does not interfere with business in the least; (3) the social aspect of drinking has been removed, also the recruiting stations.

The fact that Mr. Coler had said that he was going to do something to "jar" New York, the prohibition commissioner said, was a good sign. Outspoken sentiment was needed. All the same, he insisted that he was making no apology for his own force.

Need of Keeping Law Unchanged

"What can 1000 men do to police 110,000,000?" he asked. "We need that the law shall be left as it is," declared Mr. Kramer. "If the principle of light

wine and beer is adopted the whole thing will go by the boards."

Here the audience got to its feet and cheered. Mr. Kramer had to wait for the noise to subside before he continued.

"The great trouble now is with soft drinks and if you open up the saloons again to sell wine and beer all the force we have could not enforce the law in one city."

The commissioner said that one of the things that had troubled him was that when he decided to allow no more liquor traffic there were 60,000,000 gallons of whisky in 400 warehouses, "and it was the slipperiest stuff I ever saw," he declared. "In regard to permits, if Mr. Coler will furnish the information, they will not be serving it any more. As to medicinal preparations, Mr. Kramer said that the law provided that they could be manufactured under the law, but that the medical standards were to be raised and permits curtailed. He asked the help of the American people.

Mr. Coler, given a few minutes to reply, said that "all preachers could not be executives," and that Mr. Kramer was too refined. It needed a little more of the "thug." The Attorney-General was not behind him properly, he asserted.

"If the government is on the level," he repeated, "all the associations, including the secret service of the army and navy, could be used."

"Why did they get the permits?" he demanded, referring to the dance halls. "I mean who gave the permits? Are they still in office? That's an indictment. Get it from your books."

Liquor Problem in China

One of the foreign delegates who made a distinct impression yesterday was Wen Pin Wei, secretary of the Chinese Legation here, who said that he had been instructed by his government to bring to the attention of the congress the liquor question that is menacing all classes in China.

"Until the last few years," said Mr. Wei, "there was no liquor question in China. To be sure, the Chinese make about 20 varieties of wine, mostly weak, but the taxes were very heavy, especially in recent years. The Chinese seldom drink to excess and those who do are despised. Foreign wines, whisky and beer have been introduced into China in increasing amounts, and with the introduction of foreign breweries the problem has become a serious one."

"The liquor problem in China is the problem of foreign liquor. The low tariff has greatly helped the liquor cause. Western liquor has followed the spread of western civilization in China."

First there came the German breweries, said Mr. Wei. "Since the enforcement of the prohibition amendment in America it seems as if the liquor interests have decided to make China a dumping ground for American liquor."

In the last two years, eight American breweries had moved to China. Mr. Wei said that Chinese was willing that Americans should give her their religion, methods of education, and constructive work, but they did not want American breweries. The activity of the American liquor interests has led to the establishment of the Chinese prohibition league, which has nearly 1200 workers.

Another voice from the Orient raised in favor of prohibition was of Dr. Yamaguchi of Tokyo, who described the efforts being made to limit the drinking of sake, the so-called Japanese national drink. The fight against the sale of sake meets with the same difficulty which confronts the fight against beer and wine in Italy, France and Germany—the part that it plays as a traditional part of social life.

The alcohol problem in Great Britain during and after the war was the subject of a paper read by Theodore Neild, J. P., in which he advocated state purchase and control of the liquor industry, as proposed by Premier Lloyd George, as the only measure effective against trade activity and public apathy.

PREMIER CONFERS
WITH THE MINERSMr. Lloyd George Urges Leaders
to Accept Impartial Tribunal
—Compromise Hoped for in
Direction of More Output

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Wednesday's interview between the leaders of the "triple alliance" of miners' railwaymen's and transport workers' unions and Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, has put a different complexion on the coal situation, for, despite there being no appearance of the two sides coming together on the questions of an immediate increase of 2s. in the miners' wages, yet the trend of the discussion gives rise to the hope that some solution may be arrived at on the lines of extra remuneration in connection with extra output.

Three sections of the triple alliance are discussing the results of Wednesday's interview, and it is anticipated that there will be further meetings with the Premier after tonight's gathering of the triple alliance.

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the delegation of the triple alliance did not meet the Premier as third party mediators, but as negotiators who would be involved if the coal strike began. The railwaymen, at a delegate meeting, previously pledged their active support to the miners if the strike takes place, but, at the same time, decided to press upon the full triple alliance conference the urgent necessity of taking action to initiate joint negotiations with the government so that no possible avenue to peace should be left unexplored. Hence the interview with the Premier.

The transport workers, on the other hand, have not definitely committed themselves to support the strike by sympathetic action. In fact, the Transport Workers Federation is unable to do this. It has not yet recommended any course of action to its constituent unions, because their representatives are not in agreement. The seamen, for instance, are strongly opposed to strike action.

Nevertheless, the federation leaders believe that, if a settlement is not arrived at, many of the more important transport unions, including some of the road vehicle employees, such as carters and motor drivers, will join in the strike. Much would depend upon the recommendation from the resumed meeting of the triple alliance tonight.

Miners Plead Cause

J. H. Thomas of the railwaymen's union and Harry Gosling of the transport workers' union, opened the discussion with the Premier at Downing Street, on Wednesday. Mr. Thomas gave two reasons why the miners, despite their conviction that they had a good case, should refuse to put it before an impartial tribunal. First, he argued that, because the government has taken over control of both the mines and the railways, it has therefore become a direct employer of the men, and there is no justification for departing from the procedure followed after the Sankey report, of conceding wage advances directly, as a government.

Subsequently he attempted by figures to justify the increase demanded in miners' wages, and concluded in a serious note: "In the next few hours it is the solemn obligation, both of your side and ours, to find a bridge, if it is possible."

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, put the case on behalf of the public, represented by the government, as against a section of the community, which he admitted was entitled to every consideration at the hands of their fellow citizens. The Premier analyzed the miners' claim that they had not had an advance corresponding to the in-

creased cost of living, which claim, he declared, he could not accept. There being a clear and definite issue between the government and the miners' representatives, he thought it was precisely the case where an impartial tribunal could investigate the facts.

The Premier pointed out that the cost of living had increased by 41 points since the issue of the Sankey report. Frank Hodges, for the miners, claimed 46. On the sliding scale basis conceded to the railwaymen, that increase meant that the miners should have had an increase of 8s. per week, according to the Premier's estimate and of 9s., according to Mr. Hodges'. As a matter of fact, the miners had received a 12s. increase, and even if Mr. Hodges' figure of 10s. was correct, the miners were still 1s. to the good.

Impartial Tribunal Urged

In view of the disagreement on figures, the Premier again urged the importance of having an impartial tribunal, and expressed the government's desire to discontinue the practice of the government negotiating directly between the employers and the men. The Premier stated that it would be worth the country's while to increase the miners' remuneration as an incentive to increase in output.

Mr. Hodges again brought up the fact that the average increase on the miners' pre-war wages is 155 per cent, as against 161 per cent increase in the cost of living, and claimed that, whatever advance the Sankey award gave them, had disappeared. If they secured the 2s. increase, they asked for, they would be receiving only 184 per cent above the pre-war level or 23 per cent above the existing cost of living.

FINNS DISAPPROVE
OF JURISTS' REPORTDecision That Aland Question
Is Not Domestic Affair Causes
Displeasure—Prohibition Diff-
culty Is Foreseen by Finns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Finland is far from pleased with the report that the commission of international jurists has decided that the question of ownership of the Aland Islands is not a domestic one, as claimed by Finland. The "Hufvudstadsbladet" of Helsingfors is reported to have stated: "We are willing to consider any proposal for settlement which does not embody complete cession of the islands. If such a decision were made, it would have to be carried out by force of arms. It would indeed be strange if the matter were allowed to end in such a way, after the question had been referred to the League of Nations."

As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the League of Nations has placed the question of the Aland Islands in the hands of the commission of international jurists, which was appointed by the Council of the League to inquire and report on the claim that the Finnish Government that the future of these islands was the domestic matter of Finland and did not fall within the scope of the League of Nations.

The Commission of Three

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative sources in London that the jurists have decided against Finland's claim. The informant stated that, resulting from this report, Leon Bourgeois will shortly appoint a commission, consisting of three members, to inquire fully into the respective claims of Finland and Sweden to these islands. This commission will report on the legal, political and strategic aspects of the case with reference to both countries. The finding will then be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations which in turn will make recommendations to Sweden and Finland.

Continuing, the informant states that it was hoped that these recommendations would lead to a satisfactory solution of the vexed question regarding possession of the Aland Islands. Finland, it was stated, will not agree to the cession of these islands to Sweden, nor will she agree to a plebiscite being taken with a view to deciding the ownership. The Finnish authorities consider these islands are a political and economic necessity to Finland, and without them Finland could not hope to maintain an effective barrier against the importation of potable spirits.

Question of Prohibition

While Finland is a prohibition country, and is quite dry, Sweden is the reverse, and, even with 40 miles of water separating the two countries, great difficulty is experienced in preventing the smuggling of liquor into Finland. With Sweden in possession of these islands, and in open communication with the mainland of Finland over ice in winter, the informant stated that Finland would find it impossible to prevent the wholesale smuggling of liquor, as well as dutiable goods, from Sweden.

The claim made by Sweden that the population of the Aland Islands is of Swedish descent, may be applied to all other islands off the southern coastline of Finland, and even to the main coastline itself.

JAPANESE ISSUE
CALLED DOMESTICWashington View Is That Race
Question in California Must
Be Settled Between the Two
Governments, Not by League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Only a mild interest was manifested by official Washington yesterday in dispatches from Tokyo indicating that the Japanese Government, in the series of Cabinet conferences now in progress, had decided on a general policy to be pursued relative to the differences between the United States and Japan over the question of treatment of Japanese in California.

There is no serious concern here over the alleged move on the part of Tokyo to bring the question of "racial equality" before the Council of the League of Nations. The larger question of "racial equality" pressed by the Japanese representative at Versailles included the smaller question of alleged attempts at racial discrimination, but officials here are inclined to discount the reported decision in Tokyo to appeal the matter of general treatment to the League Council.

Problem Called Domestic

The view held is that even if Japan were to submit the question to the League Council it would have no influence whatever on the solution of a problem which the United States Government believes is in the realm of the purely domestic, and which must be settled as between Japan and the United States.

The opinion was further expressed that any attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to bring the California situation before the League Council under the general guise of a "racial equality" demand would fail because it would be too apparent that there would be lack of competence jurisdiction, owing to the domestic character of the issue involved.

The State Department, unlike Tokyo, is unwilling to discuss the situation or the developments in the informal conversations now in progress. The department, however, takes the position that there is nothing in the situation to cause "alarm," and that there is nothing to justify studied attempts in some quarters to intimate "a state of tension" which does not exist in reality.

It can be stated that the Japanese Government knows that this country regards the questions of anti-Japanese legislation, Asiatic immigration, and cognate matters as ones to be settled between the two countries. As this is known to the Tokyo Foreign Office, there is a hint of suspicion that many of the press statements securing official sanction in the Japanese capital are largely in the nature of propaganda for domestic consumption. This is a matter of conjecture, however, and one about which officials here are at all times judiciously silent.

The Political Aspect

A decision on the part of the Japanese Government to entwine the California land issue with the general question of "racial equality" and to submit it to the League of Nations would have, it is realized, an important political effect in the United States, with the country in the middle of an election where the League is an issue.

Republican opponents of the League have already started the "I told you" chorus, since the publication of the dispatches from Tokyo. Little time was lost by the Republican pamphleteers in trying to show that the California situation might come within the purview of the League Council. Nothing, it is stated by competent authorities, is more unlikely than such an eventuality. The State Department knows this, and what is more, Tokyo knows it, and fully realizes that it must deal with the United States and the United States alone in questions affecting the "citizenship" of this country. The acceptance by Japan of this fundamental axiom is the only basis of a discussion of the question, it is believed.

Aim of Negotiations

It was stated yesterday that the negotiations between the State Department and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, in respect of the Japanese land ownership question, raised anew in California by the proposed referendum, are intended to uphold American rights, but also to foster and maintain friendly relations with the whole world.

Both the State Department and the Japanese Embassy are observing the strictest silence concerning the possible solutions being considered, but it has been directed that one proposal advanced by the American negotiators was resort to the courts by the Japanese in California who consider themselves injured, a course in which they might be supported by representatives of the Tokyo Government. As viewed here there is no pressure of any kind in the negotiations with Japan, and there is wholly lacking here the excitement that is being manifested on the part of some writers in the Japanese press and speakers before Japanese audiences.

Effect of California Vote

There does not appear to be likely a conclusion of the negotiations before the vote is taken in California on the latest proposals there respecting alien land ownership legislation, and it is

thought likely that the result of the vote in California will have a definite bearing upon the solution of the land ownership question in general.

It is pointed out that until the California voters decide the question under the referendum Japan could not even claim to have a grievance in respect of that particular question, and that the result of the vote will influence the character of the solution as well as of the discussions now in progress is considered likely.

MR. HARDING'S VIEW
ON IRISH QUESTIONRepublican Presidential Nominee
Declares Problem Is Not One
for Official Consideration in
America—Meddling Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, yesterday declared his belief that the Irish question is not one for official America. America has already meddled abroad excessively without invitation, the Senator stated. His declaration of his view of the Irish question was made when his attention was called to an article appearing in the London Morning Post making it appear that he said the problem is a domestic one for England.

"There are two phases of the so-called Irish question in America," Senator Harding said. "Individual sentiment is one thing, and it is recognized that there is widespread sympathy here for the cause of Irish autonomy. We voted an expression of that sympathy in the Senate at the time the peace delegates were conferring in Paris. Official consideration is quite another thing. It is not a question for official America. America has already meddled abroad excessively without invitation. I have said, as I truly believe, that under the provisions of the League of Nations the Irish question is internal or domestic, and I recall distinctly that at the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the American advocates of Irish independence bitterly opposed the League as proposed, because it not only closed the door to Ireland, but committed us to the use of force to maintain territorial integrity as it exists today."

When asked as to his intentions in regard to the senatorship in the event of his election in November, Senator Harding said the matter had not been decided. He added, however, that he would not resign until after January 1, and made it clear that he would not resign and permit a Democratic Governor to appoint a Democratic successor and change the whole political complexion of the Senate.

CONFERENCE MEETS
AT BRUSSELS TODAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The International Financial Conference will convene at Brussels tomorrow under the presidency of Gustave Ador, former president of the Swiss confederation. Sir Robert Kipdersley, who was to have acted as vice-president has been unable to attend, and his place will be taken by the Hon. R. H. Brand, a well known financial authority, whose able work on the British war mission at Washington will be remembered in American official circles.

Delegates from the United Kingdom are Lord Chambers, formerly permanent secretary to the British Treasury; Lord Cullen, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and Henry Bell, general manager of Lloyd's Bank.

The unofficial representative of the United States of America will be Roland Royden, unofficial American member of the Reparations Commission. Some 36 states will be represented, in addition to the United States of America, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

GERMAN CONCERN
AT HEAVY DEBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The statement of the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, on Germany's financial situation, as made at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, created much concern among the press and public here today. The situation revealed itself as being even darker than anticipated. Germany's total liabilities were estimated by the minister at slightly over 28,000,000,000 marks. The deficit on this year's budget is estimated at about 3,600,000,000 marks, of which the loss on state railways will represent about 1,080,000,000 marks.

The Finance Minister added that the officials were still pressing for salary increases, which would amount to about 100,000,000 marks. Dr. Wirth's declaration that the new taxation system will be rigidly applied gives general satisfaction. "Vorwaerts," the Moderate Socialist organ, says that Germany is "in the midst of a dizzy career towards an abyss, and only the last minute application of the brake can perhaps avert disaster."

MR. MILLERAND IS
ELECTED THE NEW
FRENCH PRESIDENTVersailles Decision Is Believed
Likely to Have an Important
Bearing on the Future Policy
of France in Foreign Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The election of Alexander Millerand today at Versailles to the Presidency of the Republic brought great crowds to the little town. After the last hour alarm, when an effort was made to discover a candidate to oppose the Premier, all opposition collapsed. At the Luxembourg Palace, yesterday, in the preliminary vote of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies there were found only 300 who, in one way or another, manifested their hostility, and neither Raoul Peret nor Leon Bourgeois would accept the invitation of those who were making efforts to raise them against Mr. Millerand. It was without their consent that a comparatively small minority voted for them. But Mr. Millerand himself received over 500 votes, and thus became the sole official candidate at today's reunion.

There was then no excitement. The result was a foregone conclusion. At 2 o'clock, Leon Bourgeois took the presidential seat and invited the members of the Assembly to vote. One after another the members deposited their cards, with astonishing unanimity, for Mr. Millerand, and the ceremony was quickly at an end. It was an intimate gathering, and congratulations were exchanged.

Question of Premier

Aristide Briand has worked incessantly for Mr. Millerand this last week, as he worked for Raymond Poincaré in 1913. He was then rewarded with the successorship of Mr. Poincaré as Premier, and he will be, according to all anticipations, rewarded with the successorship of Mr. Millerand today. Public opinion certainly accepts Mr. Millerand as an excellent President. He has had a long and arduous career as a statesman, and, although he has been severely criticized on account of the so-called weakness of his policy toward Germany, and has vacillated between two opinions, on the other hand his strength in the Russo-Polish affair, when he stood out against the policy of surrender of all other European statesmen, added greatly to his prestige.

His election means that France is determined more than ever to be independent, and not to permit any other country, whether allied or enemy, to dictate her plan of action. Toward Germany she will be implacable, and will hold to the letter of the treaty while toward Russia she means to exhibit a firm front. It is difficult to estimate what may be the effect upon the Entente, for undoubtedly there had been, and is, a serious divergence between France and England: Possibly there will now be a rapprochement.

Earlier Declaration Modified

Mr. Millerand, while holding to his program, will leave the execution of his policy perhaps to Mr. Briand, and Mr. Briand is certainly supple and conciliatory in manner. The election indeed may be an excellent thing all round. Mr. Millerand himself has somewhat modified his earlier declaration concerning the part which the President should play in affairs of State, but it remains true that he enters the Elysée with a clear program of active collaboration with the ministers.

In spite of the revolt at the last minute, French political opinion generally favors this conception of the presidential functions, provided it is not pushed too far, and nothing resembling Bonapartism is allowed to appear. An appreciation of Mr. Millerand, which is exact, says that he is a worker, a realist, an enemy of long phrases, not pretending to the suppleness or double-dealing of professional politicians, obstinately carrying out his ideas, free from small vanities. He has conquered esteem, not by brilliant and showy qualities, but for solid reasons. He is looked to to preserve a consistent course of conduct, and, for the first time since the war, to give France a definite policy from which she will not depart.

His greatest virtue in the eyes of the French is that he is regarded as determined, even obstinate. He possesses, they say, the spirit of continuity, and will know how to impose continuity of policy on the ministers who will serve under him. Today's selection will have an immense importance for France, fixing her program, for better or worse, for some time to come.

Seldom has the supreme office of the French Republic been filled by a man of greater personal power at the time of election than is the case with Alexander Millerand, who has now been chosen the eleventh President of France. Indeed so striking, from the French point of view, has been Mr. Millerand's success in foreign policy, more particularly in relation to the Russo-Polish war, that his precarious position in the earlier months of his premiership has almost passed from memory.

Mr. Millerand became Premier in succession to Mr. Clemenceau last January, being regarded as Mr. Clemenceau's nominee and as likely to carry on the veteran statesman's

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The Watcher at the Mill

Our first glance at the old mill did not impress us—we saw only the great bulk of the building looming up from a thick, green carpet of underbrush. The cañon in which the mill stood was deep, with the creek bed choked with willows, poplars and clustering groups of pine and fir. The mountains sloped rather steeply away from the depths of the cañon, but there was one of our party who was a mining engineer, and this abandoned old stamp mill had a peculiar interest for him. He must get out of the car and inspect the plant.

We had scarcely topped the great heap of tallings, when a voice, apparently coming from nowhere, seemed to strike the great wall of the mill and scatter and spread into a thousand echoes.

"Who are you? What d'you want here?" We managed to pick out those questions from the reverberating echoes.

Then we saw a man hastily descending a trail which dipped from a cabin perched on the opposite wall of the cañon. He slipped down the steep path, crossed the creek on a mossy log and climbed up where we had stopped.

"You here on company business?" His breath whistled through his teeth; suppressed excitement glowed in his clear blue eyes; the gray mustache drooped. He was dressed in a much-be-laundered blue shirt, faded denim overalls.

"No—but I'm a mining man," explained the engineer, "and I'd like to look through this mill."

"Then you ain't been sent here by the Plumas Mining Company?" asked the man.

When he had been assured that we had never heard of such a company, there came a noticeable change in his expression. Even the drooping of his mustache appeared to take an upward quirk.

"Now, I'm sure happy to show you over the plant. Ain't many a-travelin' this way, and them what does scoots straight through, not being able to see what a beautiful picture this be. Come—before I shows you the inside—I'd ask you to have a look from the trail up there."

He led the way and we followed to a point on the opposite side of the cañon. The caretaker stopped and beckoned us to gaze at the mill from this particular angle.

"Ain't she purtier than any oil paintin' ever was painted?" he murmured.

The branches of two towering pines rooted in the bed of the cañon formed an interlacing network which served as a natural frame for the great mill; the underpinning was composed of enormous timbers. Rough boards inclosed the upper story, which was sprinkled with many windows. The steeply inclined roof was covered with "shakes," tinted with lichens and mellowed to lovely tones of brown and green. Just back of the mill jutted a cliff of gray granite, and surrounding the site was a dense growth of manzanita. Farther up the hill could be seen the hoisting works of the mine which had supplied the ore.

Connecting mine and mill was a covered tramway, through which the ore cars conveyed the ore. This tramway was embowered with trailers of wild blackberry and sweet briar roses, the pink and white of the blooms contrasting with the emerald green of the manzanita.

The mining engineer, slightly impatient at the delay, gruffly acknowledged the beauty of the scene, but that did not satisfy the caretaker.

"Ain't she a wonderful sight—jest as she stands? See, if they start 'er up again, all that brush'll have to be cut out—that little stream a-singin' down from the cañon, and the hills have to be shut off; them lil' lilies which have blossomed nigh on to five years now, right there by the engine room'll have to be dug up; the swallows which've daubed their nests under them doorways'll be scared off. I ain't wishin' nobody any harm, but I hates to have the day come when the company'll open up this here mine again."

"Shall we go down and give the mill the once over now?" interrupted the matter-of-fact mining engineer.

The caretaker, with a slow shake of his head, led the way.

"It is beautiful—there is a quaint charm about the whole place," murmured the lady of the party, and that won the caretaker.

"Five years I've watched the mill, ma'am," said he, "Peter Cremenin's my name, and I've got to love the old mill jest as she is."

Once within the mill, the mining engineer displayed eager curiosity about the rows of stamps, the cyanide vats, the various and sundry devices for the reduction of gold ore.

"You've kept things in first-class shape, my friend," he said.

But Peter Cremenin was showing the lady just how to step on a certain loose board which would start a plaintive little echo ringing through the huge rafters. And there was a family of chipmunks nesting in the tool chest down in the engine room; a wild house-suckle vine clambering over a

side window; the carpet of ferns covering the path around the rear end of the mill.

An hour, perhaps, was spent by the mining engineer in his inspection of this abandoned mill. Finally he turned to Peter Cremenin.

"What's the cause of shutting down the plant—ore pinched out?"

"No, sir," and Peter mumbled a few words some litigation, ending his vague explanation with: "But I gets a letter last week allowin' things be all settled—that's why I was a-thinkin' maybe you was sent out by the company. I'm expectin' 'em up most any day now."

"You don't speak very enthusiastically about it," commented the businesslike engineer.

"Five years I've looked after the old mill, summer and winter. I ain't never made up my mind when she's purtier—like she be now, with everything all green and blossomy, or when the snow piles high, and icicles hang to the eaves, and frost's on them windows and there's fairy castles and snow pictures whichever way you look."

"Whoop-ee!" It was a vibrating, carrying shout.

"If it ain't Dan Conway! He's heard the news, too."

Dan Conway, with a following of several other men, soon trooped down the trail and surrounded Peter. We hovered on the outer edge of the eagerly talking men and learned that these were a handful of miners and mill men who had been employed by the company and were loath to desert the little settlement just down the cañon. Always optimistic about the speedy reopening of the camp, they found sufficient work in a neighboring sawmill, but always looking forward to the day when they could come back to work in mine and stamp mill.

Now definite news had been received by them that very day, whereas Peter Cremenin had known of it for a week or more, but had kept it to himself.

When we thanked him for his kindness in showing us the plant, he followed us up the trail, seeming to be relieved to get away from the rejoicing miners.

He stood, with one hand resting against the automobile, his gaze bent lovingly upon the mill.

He seemed totally unconscious of the excited babble of conversation which floated up from the group of men.

The hum of the engine failed to warn him of our intentions to move along, so the lady of the party spoke to him:

"We must be going now, Mr. Cremenin; thank you so much and goodbye."

"Er—what say? Oh, I guess I was sort o' dreamin'—and he looked up, the soft light of his clear eyes bespeaking the poet. "Yes, I was a-dreamin' me and the old mill could just go along undisturbed for the rest of our days—but it ain't to be. Here he straightened his shoulders. "Why look at them folks down there, happy as kids that the company's goin' to start things up once more. Say, that was a purty silly dream for a chipper body like me, wasn't it?"

"You're goin'?" Well, next time you happen up this way you'll see me all dolled up and pert and busy as the old mill's goin' to be—ain't no sense in hangin' on to that silly dream, I should say not!"

THE PASSING OF THE SUBTITLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, a motion picture show consisted of two reels of more or less animated pictures, and two reels of highly inanimate comment and conversation via the printed word on "subtitles." Now, thanks to progress, the day of the subtitle is waning, and bit by bit, the larger film companies are eliminating the printer's explanations that once accompanied every scene and every action. To do this requires no mean skill in invention—it can be done.

For example, the little cockney heroine in a recent Nazimova film found employment in a jam and pickle factory, and the ingenious director wished to call attention to the fact without bringing up the ancient if not honorable chestnut, "Mamie goes to work in Jones & Sons pickle plant in the city." Therefore, to indicate the passage of years, he showed an hour glass, then flags of the outside of the "jam and pickle" itself, and finally an employees' picnic with the heroine very much present. Nothing could have been more lucid, and by this simple means, he eliminated a totally uninteresting subtitle which would have materially "slowed up" the piece and ruined its continuity. True, he took a bit more time, a bit more film, but he held the attention of his audience.

The one exception to boredom is, of course, when by some miracle, the subtitles are made amusing, sarcastic, or even brilliant. Anita Loos used to be famed for her efforts in this direction, and fully half the laughs in the productions of a company which specializes in comedies, are assured by ludicrous subtitles. Often the "subs" have been decorated with amusing caricatures or drawings, and in one case, that of William Collier's first screen attempt, the play was saved by illustrations that accompanied each subtitle. But the pictures were funnier than Collier's efforts, and that was bad for Collier.

Aside from these exceptions, subtitles are generally poorly written, bombastically worded and quite uninteresting. Even now the custom of mentioning the camera man and the adapter with director, star and author is beginning to pass, and the property-man and wardrobe-lady no more appear in star society.

Subtitles are going. A picture was recently shown in New York without a single "That night" or "Meet me at the old red mill when the clock strikes two." The audience was delighted. A bit of symbolism, the hands of a clock, a couple of "flashes" will often obviate long-drawn-out explanations.

THE DUTCH IN MICHIGAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the winter of 1847, 33 Netherlands arrived in the United States and made their way to a tract of land which they purchased, in what was then an unbroken wilderness on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, six miles from where the Black River empties itself into the lake.

Here they erected two log cabins large enough to furnish all with temporary quarters. Plain, rugged men, they set to work to subdue the stubborn ground and frowning forest and make comfortable homes for themselves and their families.

In due time others arrived from the fatherland and log cabins gave place to substantial houses; mills for sawing and grinding, furnaces for casting farm implements, shops and stores gradually appeared.

Twenty-one years later the city of Holland had a population of 3000, with its mayor and council, its three Dutch churches, four churches, a school with 450 pupils, college and theological seminary.

The entire Holland colony was then 20 miles by 15 in extent, the population being 15,000, four-fifths of which were pure Hollanders and in three of the four churches the services were wholly in Dutch.

Fine crops of grass and grain rewarded their efforts; the magnificent forests supplied abundance of fuel and timber; quantities of fruit were grown which was sold in Chicago or Milwaukee.

The New York Times of that date comments on the fact that Holland had sent comparatively few emigrants to the United States, but it adds: "In whatever numbers they come, their character and habits will make them an element of strength in the land of their adoption."

FRENCH RAILROAD POSTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It would seem that the millennium was in sight when advertisements became art. But the French railroad posters now on exhibition in the New York Public Library are proof positive that the French, at any rate, are on their way. And a very long way it is from the "Little Fairy in the Home," "Aunt Jemima," or the "Arrow Collar Man."

An American railroad poster is almost invariably a photograph. "Now you see how Delaware Water Gap looks"—the company says in effect—"Splendid, isn't it? Can't we take you there?"

The French artist-advertiser is infinitely more subtle. He takes advantage of his artistic license to show you a place, not necessarily as it is, but as he thinks you see it in anticipation or in your memory. There is probably no spot near Evian les-Bains where the trees make so perfect a frame for the quiet curve of lake and shore, with the Alps beyond, as they do in the poster urging you to use the "Chemins de Fer de l'Etat" to get there. Is there really such a wonderful old



Courtesy of Printer's Ink Monthly
"Here's the Brittany of Your Dreams"

ruin as that which George Dorival paints for us as "Auvergne" in the red glow of late sunset seen from between the silhouettes of tall trees? And where, oh where, in Normandy is the little blue lake, lily-starred beside which stands an ivy-covered church—the only dark shadow in a picture of blue lake, blue sky and yellow autumn foliage seen between the slender black and white stems of birches.

These French painters say, as it were, "Here's the Normandy or Brittany or Côte d'Azur of your dreams. If you've eyes to see, it is all you think it will be—or all that your memory paints it—colorful, rhythmic, glorious."

They flatter you, those posters, suggesting that you too may recognize the beauty of the world. And above all, they are alluring. It would indeed take a stanch stay-at-home to resist them, while the vagabond is their slave. His only difficulty lies in deciding whether he will climb the red road under the umbrella pines



above the ultramarine of the Mediterranean, from whence he may look across at the range of the Esterels against the sky; or whether he will wander through the quaint streets of Quimper where a tall yellow spire rises above ramshackle old-world houses; or whether he will embark for "Ports et Plages de l'Océan" where rose and orange-colored sails



Courtesy of Printer's Ink Monthly
Beauty Awaits the Traveler on the Chemins de Fer de l'Etat

make a background for a pleasant pattern of black ropes and spars; or whether—but the poor creature has probably not a sou in his pocket and can only stand and look and long.

But that you see fulfills the first duty of a poster—to "sell" its wares. Its second duty is to be as beautiful as consistency with the first in an imperfect world will allow. Here is where France and America part company. Your American advertiser is sure that "kick" and "punch" and



Courtesy of Printer's Ink Monthly
Castles in the Air Are Built of Solid Masonry Along the Loire

"snap" will "put it across." You must be amused, startled, puzzled. The Frenchman wants to "sell" his railroad just as badly as the American, but he has a higher opinion of human nature. He doesn't go beneath your intelligence with his story, nor your sense of beauty with some lurid atrocity. With charming graciousness, he offers you his best.

It would be a pity should anything increase the already chaotic state of American railroads, but just the same, it would be fun to join the crowd in the struggle for tickets if the Union Pacific were only to set a few artists such as Dorival and Adenot to work on the Rockies, or if the Santa Fé would carry on the work it once essayed, in sending artist pioneers to Arizona and New Mexico.

The Norwegian American Line

The Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce is congratulating itself on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian American Steamship Line. The line owns two large passenger steamers, the Bergensfjord and the Stavangerfjord, and charters several smaller freighters, all of which did noble service during the war carrying a food supply to Norway, which might otherwise have gone without.

Between 1916-1919, 162 voyages were made, the tons of cargo from the United States to Norway amounting to 624,387 tons. The import to the United States during the same period was 90,951 tons. The first eight months of 1920 the import was 18,333 tons. The passengers carried from 1913 to 1919 inclusive amounted to 46,859 eastbound and 58,871 westbound.

The Norwegian American Line is the swiftest way of communication between America and northern Europe.

PayRoll Equipment

Lightning Change Makers—Accurate and rapid. A touch delivers just the right amount of change directly into the pay envelope.

Price \$100.00
Pay Roll Denominators—Indicate the exact number of coins of each denomination which make up any pay roll. Also for laundry lists, and as revenue tax recorders. Price \$48.00.

Pay-Roll Machine Agency
414 Century Building Hartford, Conn.

A. L. Foster Company

HARTFORD, CONN.
FALL HATS
\$5 and \$6

A EUROPEAN LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the curious effects of the war has been that it has made America more interested in Germany. A library of contemporary European literature that began boldly with three new German books would perhaps

have seemed stranger to us in 1913 than it does in 1920. And, despite Jung's editorials, the audience that these will find is apt to be composed largely of what were fighting forces. According to J. E. Spingarn, editor of the new European Library published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe, hate was monopolized by the civilians. The ordinary civilian hated the German and loved the Allies. The pacifist hated the Allies as well. It was only the soldier—Professor Spingarn spoke from his own war experience—who was too busy fighting to hate at all.

After the armistice Professor Spingarn traveled in Germany, and it was then that he discovered men like Wassermann and Heinrich Mann, whose intense realism and insight seemed to point to a power in post-war German literature comparable to that exerted over us by the Russians 10 or 15 years ago. If we want beautifully printed books we must go back to Italian beginnings. But the Germans are just discovering Latin type, and they come to it with a freshness of vision that gives us something entirely new in loveliness of line and charm of title-pages.

"What, would you say, are the general tendencies in European literature at this time?"

Mr. Spingarn smiled. "A lecture on comparative European literature . . . he murmured, 'I haven't delivered one in a good many years.'"

"There is one man whose intellectual history in a sense gauges the cultural history of modern Europe. Any one who knows me will know at once whom I mean."

"Benedetto Croce."

"Benedetto Croce." The friend and disciple of the Italian philosopher, the author of an interpretive little volume on "Creative Criticism," smiled appreciatively. "All the time that Croce was writing his controversial work, he was going on serenely building up his constructive contribution. With the result that if you study Croce, you study at the same time the progress of European culture."

In a word Mr. Spingarn outlined it. In four words, to be exact: "Romance—realism—impressionism—expressionism."

Croce's first attack was on the pedantry which "burrowing little acid archive men" employed to find the letter and not the meaning of documented history and sociology. Now he is attacking "the dilettanti." The dilettanti are those younger men who flaunt the banner of expressionism.

"After the Bolshevik revolution people used to wander about the streets of Petrograd with bits of colored chalk marking up the pavements and the hoardings in their eagerness to express themselves. Is that what the expressionists are?" asked the interviewer.

"Expressionism started long before the revolution—in fact, before the war."

"But you might say that the revolution precipitated expressionism in Russia?"

"You might say," retorted Mr. Spingarn with a delightful reminiscence of the Duchess in Alice in Wonderland, "that expressionism precipitated the revolution."

"What is the reaction against it? Is it repression?"

"I am, of course, not talking about politics, only about art. You know how people who have very little to say are more apt to say it in a loud voice. That is the bane of the ex-

pressionists. They have nothing very important to contribute, so they shout. It is against this strident emptiness that Croce protests."

Croce came in again, surprisingly enough, with the entrance of Mr. Harcourt. For Mr. Harcourt was talking about a side of publishing that has ostensibly little to do with the building-up of a sound aesthetic; to wit, the proportion of American publications which are really of British origin.

"One finds the figures in the annual summary number of the Publisher's Weekly," said Mr. Harcourt. "Those statistics were of great personal importance to me. I was looking them over one winter while I was still with Holt and I discovered that about 47 per cent of American fiction was simply an American edition of British authors. I engaged passage for England on my way to the office. When I reached the office I put a marked copy of the weekly on Mr. Holt's desk. Later in the day he called me in to talk it over. 'What are you going to do about it?' he asked. 'I've already done something about it,' I answered. 'I've booked passage for England.' His reply was characteristic. 'Well, see that you stay over long enough to learn all that's necessary.'"

The figures for 1919 show that in the case of fiction, of a total of 904 new American publications, 243 were by English and other foreign authors. In the case of national science, on the other hand, with a total of 586, only 43 were of foreign origin. Of 846 books on sociology and economics, only 100 came from abroad. Whereas in philology, out of 250, 113 were not by American authors, and nearly one-third of the fine arts books were of foreign origin.

"Why is it that Americans like English fiction, and in a proportion far greater than the English like American?"

"There is of course the long tradition of English literature," said Mr. Harcourt. "Americans are used to an English landscape. When they read a description of buttered scones, they may never have tasted a scone, but they know a scone. On the other hand, if an Englishman reads a paragraph about griddle-cakes, he says 'What are these things?'"

It was here that Croce came in again. He was introduced not ungraciously by Mr. Spingarn. Croce dividing life, like all Gaul, into three parts, finds the sphere of Philosophy, the sphere of Poetry, and the sphere of Action. Mr. Spingarn, following Croce, placed America in the sphere of action. Which, of course, leaves her fairly helpless on the planes of contemplation and fantasy.

"Don't you think that is very largely because we have been a pioneer country?" Mr. Harcourt was on the defensive. "Now that we are settling down, there is no reason to believe that we may not achieve great things in the other directions, too."

Mr. Spingarn would say nothing about the future. But he brought the myth-making Europeans to witness out of their pioneer past. "And great art," he said finally, "is unworried. The great artist must despise the world. He may know the world, he may be the sternest of realists. But he must know it to scorn it. Americans have not reached that point yet."

The fact that while Americans are importing British fiction, the latter are importing American scientific work, engineering and technology, favors Mr. Spingarn's theory. But in spite of his theory, in spite, too, of his deep interest in European literature, as the editor of the new European Library, Mr. Spingarn is generously ready to throw all theories overboard. "I believe," he said encouragingly, on parting, "that if a great artist or a great poet has something to say, no matter in what country or what age he lives, he will say it, all theories notwithstanding."

CHIPMUNKS AT LAKE TAHOE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

About the time the snows melt and the lure of the mountains attracts the first guests to the resorts about Lake Tahoe, the chipmunks and small red-headed squirrels begin to awaken from their winter's sleep. These pert little creatures conduct themselves discreetly, peep at one shyly from the safety of a tall pine or scuttle into the heavy thickets of manzanita for the first week or two of the season. And then, by degrees, they become more friendly, remembering the sanctuary which was given them the season before, and ere the month of June passes the chipmunks and red-heads are flitting boldly with the summer guests.

The Tahoe Tavern has, for years, featured as a drawing card, its colony of chipmunks. So tame have these chipmunks become that they trisk out upon the board walks, sometimes dashing from a clump of small firs, other times popping up from a knot-hole almost at one's feet. They sit up and peritly demand attention from anyone who chances to come their way. If one rattles a paper bag and offers the slightest encouragement the chipmunks will take a nut from your hand, stow it away within the pouch in their cheek, and instantly look for more. In a few moments, if you behave yourself properly, the little creature will scramble to your knee, proceed to the neighborhood of your pocket, and if there is the scent of nuts anywhere about your person, the chipmunks will find it. When they have managed to accumulate enough to fill their pouches, away they scamper to their storehouses, conceal their precious burden and back they come in search for more.

The guests become acquainted with the different chipmunks—they have learned that the roly-poly one with the broad red stripes on either side of his head and neck is "Governor." He is apparently the leader of the colony. He appropriates for himself the guest who carries the choicest bag of nuts and scolds tremendously if another chipmunk attempts to compete for the goodies.

There are scores of these prettily striped chipmunks in evidence each day of the summer season at the tavern. The tree squirrels occasionally venture within feeding distance, but never seem to become so friendly as their smaller cousins. The crested bluejays, however, are constantly on the alert for an opportunity to swoop down and snatch the nut meats thrown to the chipmunks.

The chipmunks are so pert and pretty, their friendliness so surprisingly "chummy," that no one can pass them by without a desire to feed them, to coax them to perch upon his hand or prospect within his pockets. And the word seems to have traveled deep into the woods, for each successive season brings further additions to the colony of chipmunks at the tavern.

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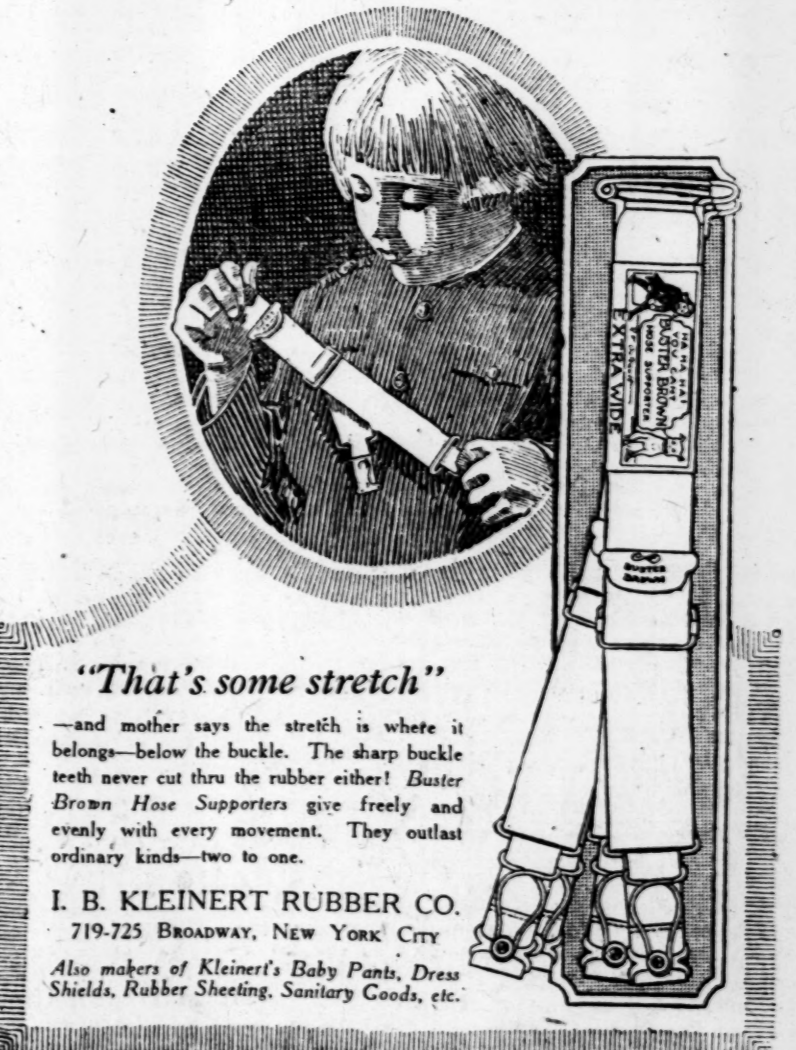
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INCREASING PRICE CUTS ARE FORECAST

Reductions Already Made in the United States Are Believed to Be Only the Forerunner of Many Others in Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An increasing wave of price reductions throughout the United States is predicted by economists here as a logical result of the rapidly lengthening list of commodities which have been notably cut in prices by manufacturers and others because of overstocked markets and canceled orders, the result of a consistent attitude of resistance to high prices on the part of the buying public.

It is pointed out that curtailment by careful consumers and the ending of the buying orgy of the careless have forced the present reductions which have been increasing in size until the cut of 33 1/2 per cent reached in the case of cotton goods. Nor is that the end, say economists. With the people still holding off on buying, the high-priced goods now on hand will have to be cut even more before the lower price goods now in the process of manufacture are on the market.

"The action of Henry Ford in cutting prices on automobiles will force a general price reduction in building materials, agricultural machinery, stoves, household hardware and water-proof clothing," says William M. Lewis, Treasury Department economist in Washington, District of Columbia. "These products are made from steel, rubber, lumber and leather, which enter into the manufacture of automobiles," he continues. "For a long time the public tolerated high auto prices because of a shortage of steel. If auto makers using high-priced steel can cut prices, it is clear that manufacturers of other products based on steel can do the same unless they are profiteering."

"The market is now in the hands of the consumer," declares Charles H. Adams, member of the Massachusetts Necessary of Life Commission. "For the contract system of selling has received a severe jolt. In the first place many manufacturers failed to fill contracts on time because of labor and other difficulties, so it was claimed. Then prices went up. After a while, however, the buying public had enough of it and began to let up on buying quite perceptibly. Retailers canceled their orders, the wholesalers thus losing their contracts with the retailers. Goods were pushed back upon the manufacturers who thus lost their contracts. And the manufacturer, compelled to move the goods in order to keep faith with the banks, had to let the price slip. The point is that the consumer makes no contracts. He can refuse to buy and later get very nearly his own price if he chooses. Furthermore, the public is beginning to use its own judgment and will not be scared into buying by the seller of commodities."

Brokers and textile men here expect a general decline in cotton cloth prices as a result of the 33 1/2 per cent reduction in prices announced by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, one of the largest cotton goods manufacturing plants in the United States. Under normal conditions it employs 10,000 operatives and produces 4,000,000 yards of cotton goods a week. The attitude of the public toward high prices is held to be the chief cause of the reductions. The people have refused to buy and the result has been large overstocks and canceled orders. The mills, experts say, had to either reduce prices immediately and have them under control or stand by and see the distributors do their own slashing.

Mail-Order Reductions

Chicago Dealers Announce General Cut in Catalogue Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the announcement of a return to pre-war prices in the products of Henry Ford's factories, two of Chicago's largest mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward &

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG

Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028 1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

Co., have issued new price lists cutting their former catalogue prices in many lines from 10 to 50 per cent. Staple cotton goods, men's and women's ready-to-wear clothing, and shoes are included in the list upon which reductions are made. Food prices showed no marked reduction. The following statement was issued by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

"Sacrificing a possible profit of from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on merchandise which they now have on hand, Sears, Roebuck & Co. have announced big price cuts on practically every line of merchandise. This announcement, made Thursday, follows closely on the heels of the establishment of lower prices by the American Woolen Company, and Amoskeag, as well as other manufacturers on a large scale. Under ordinary conditions it would take months for manufacturers' reductions to be felt by the consumer, but Sears, Roebuck & Co. feel that their responsibility to their customers in the unusual conditions existing at this time require that they put the lower prices in immediate effect. The greatest reductions are in cotton, felt and woolen piece goods, although new low levels are established on wearing apparel as well."

Some concrete examples of the new low prices are given below: Standard percale was 40 cents, now 19 cents per yard; silk taffeta was \$2.75, now \$1.48 per yard; cream color sheeting was 27 cents, now 15 cents per yard; standard muslin was 35 cents, now 15 cents per yard; outing flannel was 43 cents, now 29 cents per yard; standard gingham was 39 cents, now 23 cents per yard; men's overalls were \$2.50, now \$1.48; women's guaranteed all leather shoes were \$4.98, now \$3.98; men's canvas gloves were \$2.18 for 12 pairs, now \$1.49; automobile tires that were \$18.10 are now \$13.45.

Restaurant Prices Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—To bring about the reduction of prices in downtown restaurants, a "carry-your-own-lunch" campaign has been instituted by Russell J. Poole, secretary of the City Council committee on living costs. Mr. Poole has been conducting an investigation of the prices charged in the Loop district restaurants, and finds that the rates of the cheaper class of cafés are nearly as much in excess of what reasonable prices should be according to the present cost of foodstuffs as the more exclusive hotel dining rooms. The present campaign to get the workers of the city to carry their lunch from home is the result of the investigation, and it is intended to bring about a substantial reduction in prices by the owners of restaurants.

Operators of various classes of restaurants in the Loop section have been summoned to appear before the City Council committee to explain their prices. The current prices of fruits and vegetables in Chicago are such that the charges made by restaurateurs are not considered justifiable. Reports from points in Michigan tell of the largest fruit and vegetable crops ever known. Wholesale prices on fruits and vegetables which have dropped because of the enormous crops on hand, apparently have made no change in the prices charged by restaurants.

Automobile Tire Prices Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Advertisements appearing in the local papers in the past few days indicate a general cut in the price of automobile tires. Several tire and automobile accessory houses have announced reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent and yesterday an advertisement appeared from a well-known firm offering its entire stock of standard make fabric tires at 25 per cent off the list prices. "Don't confuse this offer with 'seconds' or 'cheap make' tires," says the announcement. "Standard make, all firsts, 6000-mile guarantee."

Sugar Takes Another Drop

NEW YORK, New York—The price of sugar dropped again yesterday. The Federal and Amoskeag Sugar Refining companies announced that they would accept business at 14.25 cents a pound for fine granulated. This is 1/4 cent below their previous quotation and about 11 cents a pound below the high record of the early summer.

The Geo. H. Bowman Co.

Handled Glass, single Bulb Bowls with bulb, gravel and bird. 69c
Complete
Start your Narcissus growing now and have them blooming early—they require very little care and thrive wonderfully in cool weather.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
Every Mail Order within a radius of 200 miles must be accompanied with 20 cents in stamps or money.
224 TO 228 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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ANTI-SUFFRAGE SCHEME ALLEGED

Secretary Colby Says Members of Tennessee Legislature Tried to Use State Department for Their Electioneering Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A sinister effort by four members of the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature to involve the State Department in anti-suffrage electioneering on the eve of the vote this week in Connecticut was alleged yesterday by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, who issued a statement charging that these Tennessee statesmen, who fled into Alabama to postpone suffrage ratification had sought to make an "improper use" of the Department.

The Tennessee delegation of four, headed by Seth M. Walker, speaker of the House, went to the State Department on Monday and on Tuesday of this week sought to get Secretary Colby to issue a statement on the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Tennessee Legislature. They asked that documents in the case be printed. Mr. Colby told them that he would have a memorandum prepared of all the papers received. He submitted this memorandum on the second day, stating that they were at liberty to print it. This they did not do.

Mr. Colby's Statement

Following the interview with Mr. Colby the delegates from Tennessee had printed an interview in which statements unfriendly to the cause of suffrage were attributed to the Secretary of State. Following is the statement issued by Mr. Colby yesterday: "The remarks imputed to me by members of the Tennessee Legislature who called upon me are utterly untrue. It is difficult for me to believe that these gentlemen have been correctly quoted. They called upon me twice. They are members of the lower house of the Legislature, who were among the group of legislators who fled to Alabama in order to prevent by their absence the consideration of the suffrage amendment. They requested me to issue a statement reciting the papers that had been sent from Tennessee to the State Department and filed, professing that the people of Tennessee were really in the dark as to what had actually happened. On the occasion of their first call I said I would have a memorandum prepared showing what papers had been received at the department and that I saw no objection to giving out such memorandum for publication."

Memorandum Prepared

"They called on the following day and I exhibited this memorandum to them and said they might take it and publish it if they wished to. Apparently they wanted something more than the facts, and it was not until they called the second time that I discerned the true purpose underlying their request. They wished me to publish some statement in which an opinion was expressly or impliedly conveyed that the action of the State of Tennessee was inconclusive and that grave doubt existed as to the finality and legal effect of its vote on the constitutional amendment. On questioning them I discovered that their theory was that it would have a political effect in Connecticut and Maryland and might cause either one of those states to vote differently on the subject of ratification if they but realized that the action in Tennessee was overshadowed by doubt as to its true effect."

Legislators' Alleged Purpose

"In other words, they wished to impress upon Connecticut that its action was not perfunctory and merely expressive of a friendly sentiment to equal suffrage, but that in view of the uncertainties which they wished to be given official emphasis with regard to Tennessee's action, that it might be decisive as to the ratification. The Tennessee legislators went so far as to submit to me a statement which met

their specifications, with the request that I should issue it. It was obviously an improper thing for me to do and amounted to the use of the State Department for anti-suffrage electioneering. It required but a little reflection for me to perceive this and authorized a decision against the issuance of any such statement. "The Tennessee delegation has apparently sought to impute to me some things on the subject of suffrage, which I have never thought, much less said. In fact, some of the things which I am represented to have said were, I recall, said by the Tennesseeans themselves, and I suppose my desire to save time and bring a futile interview to as prompt a conclusion as I could without discourtesy has exposed me to the inference of assent that may have arisen from my mere silence."

Governor Holcomb's Position

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Gov. M. H. Holcomb on Wednesday night authorized a statement that he would not sign the last bill passed by the Legislature on Tuesday, which provides for the registering of women voters in towns of less than 15,000 population today and tomorrow.

Maryland Refuses to Ratify

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Ratification of the suffrage amendment was defeated on Wednesday evening when the House voted down the resolution, 50 to 43. Most of the ratification votes came from the Republicans.

SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, issued a statement yesterday characterizing the New York legislators who expelled three of the five Socialist members as "the worst enemies of representative government and of orderly and peaceable processes of adjusting grievances through political action."

"The parties responsible for the recent Wall Street explosion, with its terrible loss of innocent lives, should be hanged," Mr. Branstetter said, "but if they should be hanged for the destruction of lives and property, what punishment should be meted out to these New York legislators who, by their acts, are attempting to undermine the very foundation of the government, and whose course, if persisted in, will make certain a long series of such outrages as the Wall Street explosion, and eventually civil war?"

"On this issue the Socialist Party is the defender of law and order and representative government. The New York Legislature is the traitor to American institutions and is advocating policies which lead to violence and bloodshed. As formerly, we rest our case with the American people, satisfied that ultimately they will properly rebuke the Albany traitors and restore representative government in the State of New York."

"It is unnecessary to state that the ousted assemblymen will be the Socialist Party candidates in the November election, and will be triumphantly reelected. We confidently expect that the reaction against the undemocratic and un-American action of the Assembly will result in defeating for reelection a sufficient number of its un-American members to insure the seating of the elected Socialists at the opening of the next session."

WAGE OF \$12 A DAY ASKED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Electrical Workers Union No. 103 appointed its executive board a committee to negotiate directly with employing contractors, a method it went on record as favoring, together with a desired new wage and working agreement calling for a wage of \$1.50 an hour, or \$12 a day, in place of the present rate of \$1 an hour, at a special meeting in Wells Memorial building on Wednesday evening.

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COAL CONSUMERS WILL GET RATIONS

Only Three Tons of Anthracite to a Family Allowed at Present—Special State Committee to Work for a Full Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As an indication of a determination on the part of those in authority to bring enough coal into Massachusetts to meet the needs of thousands of families now without coal, every effort to rush fuel to this State in railroad lots is to be made at once, Gov. Calvin Coolidge announced after a conference on the situation with Eugene C. Hultman, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, and five coal dealers of Boston. Mr. Hultman and these five dealers are to act as an executive committee in obtaining shipments, with the aid of railroad traffic managers. The committee is to work out an equitable distribution to the various towns and cities as these shipments arrive in the State, says the Governor.

Governor Coolidge says there is no problem as regards transportation, the railroads guaranteeing to take care of all that comes to them. The situation now depends upon the miners. A steady normal output by the mines will permit New England to get a sufficient supply in the course of a few months, he says. The Governor further stated that there will be plenty of coal for all if the consumer will be willing to take a few tons at a time.

Immediately following the conference, Mr. Hultman announced that Massachusetts consumers would be placed on coal rations for a while, that an order was to go out to the effect that no dealer would be allowed to supply more than three tons of anthracite coal to any one family until further notice, and that persons who have a month's supply of coal on hand will not be allowed to purchase coal for the present.

The inconvenience is only temporary, says the Governor, the present shortage having been brought about by the miners taking a three weeks' vacation. But with 90 per cent of the miners now returned and regularly turning out the coal, New England's needs can be fully met, he claims.

Mr. Hultman said that figures collected by the Necessary of Life Commission showed that up to September 1, Massachusetts had received about its usual supply. Railroad troubles during the summer caused some sections of the State to get extra large shipments and other sections to get none.

Coal Conservation Tag Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Conservation of coal throughout the city is to be asked by the Chicago Association of Commerce, which will give away tags tomorrow in its campaign to educate

the people to the necessity for relieving the present shortage. The tag will be in the shape of a coal scuttle of which is the following appeal:

"A serious coal shortage threatens Chicago. Householders may be called upon to shut down unless we all practice economy. If every electric light consumer burns one light one hour less each day, more than 10,000 tons or more than 200 cars, of coal will be saved. Four lights saved 15 minutes a day will help just as much. "If every gas consumer saves the equivalent of one gas light one hour each day, 51,000 tons, or more than 1000 cars, of coal will be saved. We can save 2,000,000 tons this winter, which will keep the factories busy and the homes warm. Save money, cut the cost of coal, and free cars to haul other goods."

Complete Resumption Forecast

WILKESBARRE, Pennsylvania—Complete resumption of mining in the anthracite regions by Monday, after a curtailment of production that amounted to about 70 per cent, was assured yesterday when the 8000 striking miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston voted to return to work next week.

LEGION'S ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—One of the most important questions to be discussed before the second annual convention of the American Legion, which opens here on Monday next, is that of the Legion's participation in politics. Franklin D. Oiler, national commander, declared yesterday.

"The Legion constitution states that the organization shall be absolutely non-political," he said, "and shall not be used for dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment."

"Legion men everywhere believe that this provision is the 'fundamental principle of the Legion's being. At the same time they do not believe they must at all times be silent on certain matters just because they happen to be political. Where matters come up which clearly involve the principles for which the Legion stands the Legion will not hesitate to give its opinion in strong terms."

Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant, said that the Legion must participate in politics to a certain extent and not take the political clause in its constitution too literally.

LEAGUE POST ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—John Reymond Green, a St. Louis lawyer, has been notified by cable of his appointment as a member of the legal section of the secretary of the League of Nations. He will replace Prof. Manly O. Hudson, of the University of Missouri, resigned. The appointment was made in the name of Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the Assembly of the League. Mr. Green will go to London and thence to Geneva.

STATES' RIGHT TO REGULATE URGED

Control of Rates and Service Within Their Borders Made Basis of Railroad Litigation Expected Soon to Develop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The most important railroad litigation the country has seen in years is expected to develop soon. Five states have joined to attempt to preserve to the states the right to regulate and control the railroad rates and service within their borders, attorneys for the railroad-regulating bodies of Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska having met in Chicago and formulated the preliminary plan for the contest.

When the United States Congress passed the Transportation Act last February to return the railroads to the owners, there was a section inserted in the law authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust discriminations in rates between state and interstate business. Last month the Interstate Commerce Commission made its order granting the railroads increases of 25 to 35 per cent in freight rates and 20 per cent in passenger rates, with a surcharge of 50 per cent on Pullman and parlor car fares. The railroads then applied to the states to have the same rates made effective for intrastate business. Many of the state regulating bodies simply approved the interstate rates for state business.

But Kansas and four other states refused to approve these increases, and they do not intend to approve them until the courts say that Congress has the right to regulate intrastate as well as interstate commerce. These states believe that the constitutional provision giving Congress supreme control over interstate commerce allows the states to maintain regulation and rate-fixing powers on purely state business.

These states are prepared and will make the fight to retain control of the rates and service for purely state business. The railroads are making the fight to abolish all forms of state control and put everything within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads have long objected to the state regulation and have tried in various ways to establish the rule of a single controlling commission.

The impending lawsuit has the rates themselves chiefly as a side issue to the main contest, which is the right of the states to supervise in its own way the operation and rates of the railroads within the borders of each state.

TRAINING REGISTRATION

NEW YORK, New York—Approximately 300,000 boys in New York State between 16 and 18 years old were requested to register yesterday under the provisions of the state military training law.

THIS year of all years choose the place to buy your clothes as carefully as you select the clothes themselves.

Be prudent. Leave alone the cheap, the fleeting, the bizarre. Select the dignified, the conservative, the characterful.

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MR. HOOVER ON
RECONSTRUCTIONInquiry Into Federal Department,
Creation of National
Housing Board, and Postal
Savings Expansion UrgedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover, appearing yesterday before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, indicated in vigorous language a new angle of inquiry into national waste and inefficiency when he recommended to Senator William M. Calder, chairman of the committee, an extension of the committee's investigation into the methods of functioning of the federal departments. Referring to the governmental departments, he said:

"That is one of the most important of the nation's problems. We have the most antiquated organization and administration in government that we have in any kind of activity in the United States—and it is not a credit to our skill and intelligence."

"It is pertinent now because during the war we experienced in a most vivid manner its terrible weaknesses, and we know now what the weaknesses are, perhaps better than ever before."

Mr. Hoover's criticism of the government machinery came at the close of his testimony, which included discussion of the housing problem, transportation questions, and the postal savings system.

Housing a National Problem

Mr. Hoover viewed the housing situation from the national rather than the local viewpoint. The trend of population increase, during and since the war, in the cities, at the expense of agricultural sections, had caused the most acute situation in the larger cities, but the housing problem was a national one, and should be regarded as such. Toward this end he recommended the creation of a national housing commission, which would take cognizance of the housing needs of the entire country. If it becomes purely a series of local projects it would tend to become a competitive struggle between cities to obtain building materials and labor at the expense of other cities.

He criticized the excess profits tax, as a system which in reality resolved down to greater burdens on the ultimate consumer in advanced costs of necessities. Questioned regarding tax exemptions to stimulate building, Mr. Hoover replied that he opposed any tampering with the federal income tax unless absolutely necessary. "I consider the income tax one of the most just and efficient methods of taxation," he said, "and would not like to see a departure from the income tax system as a national basis of taxation." To stimulate building, Mr. Hoover said, he would prefer seeing an extension of some such agency as the Farm Loan Banks.

Transportation Problem

Mr. Hoover coupled transportation problems with the housing problem in saying that the tremendous activities of the war caused the greatest drain on the sources of railroad and housing materials. These two vital industries have lagged behind, he said, creating problems that are immense. The full utilization of the Erie Canal, sometimes known as the State Barge Canal, which extends from Albany to Buffalo, would go a long way toward reducing the cost of transporting material to and from New York City, with a consequent lowering of prices to the public, he said. He could not understand why New York business men did not get behind a project for the immediate correction of the faults of the canal. Greater terminal facilities are needed, he said, and uniformity of depth is absolutely essential. In some places the canal is only 8½ feet deep, when it should have a uniform depth of 12½ feet. One hundred and thirty million dollars have been spent on the canal, he said, but there is not being handled on it one-tenth of the traffic that should be handled. Senator Calder interposed here to say that investigations he had recently made showed that the actual traffic on the Erie Canal now was less than it had been when mule-drawn barges were used. Ten million tons of freight a year could be handled on the canal, Mr. Hoover asserted. Relief of the congestion at up-state terminals connecting with the Great Lakes would, he said, and a greater flow of needed materials, such as building materials, at less cost than obtained at present, would inevitably follow.

Postal Savings Expansion Favored

Underlying all projects for reconstruction and greater production, Mr. Hoover said, must be measures stimulating thrift, bringing about the circulation of "the invisible currency" which hoarders are presumed to have taken out of circulation, establishing closer inter-relationship between employer and employee, and stiffening the value of governmental securities. Mr. Hoover advocated the extension of the postal savings system and correction of its shortcomings. The savings of workers everywhere, in camps and mines as well as cities, should be attracted, he said, so that habits of thrift would be inculcated instead of habits of extravagant spending.

Speaking on the postal savings system, Mr. Hoover said, in part:

"It would seem only justice that the whole method of payment of interest should be reorganized in such a manner as approximately to distribute the profits back to the depositors."

posits, whether more savings can be pulled out of stockings, waste and luxuries and 'wild cats.' Need of Adequate Interest

"I have no doubt of the validity of the principle that the government, through the postal savings bank, should not compete with mutual and other savings banks, but I do believe that the aggregate of national savings would be stimulated if the government stopped profiteering and if it paid something like an adequate rate of interest to depositors."

"It appears to me that the first thing to do is to pay interest at the rate of ½ per cent quarterly on average deposits. The second step that seems to me worth considering is the declaration yearly, in advance, of an additional rate that will be paid upon deposits of 12 months' duration. Such a declaration, to be based upon safe experience and by yearly determination, will rise and fall with general interest rates and the earnings of the bank. In order that a reasonable addition shall be provided in this super-rate, for 12 months' deposits, probably 70 per cent of the average deposits should be invested in government securities, the 30 per cent representing the re-deposits in banks in protection against the demand of this character of deposits. Such annual declaration, after deduction for expenses and depreciation of securities, would raise the rate on deposits remaining for 12 months to probably somewhat under that of the mutual savings banks. It would stimulate the leaving of deposits for longer periods."

STATE FAIR DRAWS
NATIONS TOGETHERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The Texas State Fair, which is held at Dallas each year for two weeks at the close of October, will prove highly instrumental in bringing about a closer understanding between the United States and Mexico. If the interest manifested by the Mexican press in the coming of the Mexican national exhibit to the Texas fair this year may be taken as an index to the feeling in Mexico. Two of the leading newspapers in Mexico City, the "Universal" and "Excelsior," recently commented at length on the coming of the Mexican exhibit to the Texas fair and the probable beneficial results that would follow.

"The Mexican exhibit of natural and manufactured products to be shown in Dallas, Texas, at the state fair this year, will be more complete and interesting than any other shown in any foreign country, in so far as Mexico is concerned," says "Excelsior." "The arrangements already made by the Department of Commerce are complete, so that Mexico will be duly represented in the Texas city. Prospects are indeed very favorable for a prosperous success."

"The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor thinks this fair affords a brilliant and lasting opportunity, which should by no means be overlooked."

"The Mexican Government, in its endeavor to have the best and as many exhibitors at the fair as possible, has not omitted any expense in selecting



Photograph by Sport and General, London
Merchant, a mighty man, ties with Hamilton in the long jump

COTTON GROWERS
ADOPT A PROGRAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—A four-plank program was adopted by the cotton growers, business men and bankers of Texas in a meeting at Dallas last week, called for the purpose of devising action to aid the farmers in marketing their cotton so that they might receive a price greater than the cost of production. The four-plank program includes: A gradual and rational selling plan; bonded cotton warehouses in every cotton-growing precinct in Texas; the abandonment of the lowest grades of cotton to the soil as an energizer, and a curtailment of the acreage planted to cotton in this State by fully one-third. These were offered as panaceas for the present economic stress in the cotton-growing sections of this country.

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U. S. VS. BRITISH
EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At Queen's Club, West Kensington, the scene of many historic struggles, the athletes of the English-speaking world have met the representatives of the United States and of the British Empire and neither side can claim an advantage. I think it is a very satisfactory result, but a gentleman who sat near me, and who looked as if he came from the Colonies, was much upset. He said, "It is a pity to collect all these splendid young men from every part of the world, then make them run and jump all the afternoon, and have no result at all. I call it disappointing." Well, perhaps in a way it is. But it is pleasant to think that you can put two sides in opposition to each other and that both are so good that they cannot be beaten. That is what it amounts to. When one saw those "splendid" young men, one felt that they were all fit to run and jump all the afternoon, and that they all deserved to win.

I doubt whether a bigger crowd has ever been collected at Queen's Club. This contest appealed to every one, and the rush for places was quite unprecedented. I would be inclined to think that the Londoner was not in the majority. Nearly every American in London must have been there, and the Colonial contingent amounted to thousands. It was extremely difficult to get in, owing to the enormous queue about eight to ten deep which stretched 200 yards or more down the road.

Having struggled through the crowd and gained my seat on the stand, I was able to survey the scene. Extra stands had been erected all along one side of the ground, and every seat was occupied. On the green turf in the center, the athletes were stretching their legs, sprinting, jumping hurdles



Photograph by Sport and General, London
Baker goes over the bar at 6ft., 3½ in. for the glory of England

and practicing passing the baton, which must be done with great accuracy and rapidity in the relay races.

What Tune Was It?

The pipers of the Scots Guards struck up their wild music on the baskies, and followed by a big man with a big drum and two little men with little drums, marched up and down. Most picturesque they looked, and most martial. But I wish the drummers would wear kilts as well as the pipers.

Scotchmen tell me they enjoy the music of the baskies, and I believe them, for they have the reputation of being a truthful race. It is only with the greatest difficulty I can make out what tune they are playing. Once I remember discovering after some thought that the baskies were performing "Annie Laurie." I was with a Scotchman and I said to him, "What is that tune?" He replied immediately, "Cockle the North." I said, "No, it isn't." He thought carefully and said to himself, "I couldn't be mistaken." We applied to the bandmaster, who promptly said "Annie Laurie." "O course," said my friend, "the tunes are much alike."

Opposite the main stand two flag-staffs had been erected and at their base lay the flags of the United States and of the British Empire. As each event was concluded, a flag would be run up and by the end of the afternoon each flag had appeared five times. But the Union Jack was hoisted four times before Old Glory took a trip upward.

Of course by the time this appears in print all the results are known and I can only describe a few incidents that particularly struck me.

Union Jack Goes Up First

In the first race, "880 yards Relay," the first two Britishers led from the Americans, and the third to get the baton was Butler, the Englishman, a splendid figure of a man, who started 15 yards ahead of little Scholz (U. S. A.). It looked as if the little fellow could never catch the big one and, indeed, he never did, but he considerably reduced the gap. Davidson got off in front of Wooding and won by 6 yards. So up went the English flag amid great enthusiasm.

My old Colonial friend was greatly puzzled by this relay race. "What is the good of having four men to

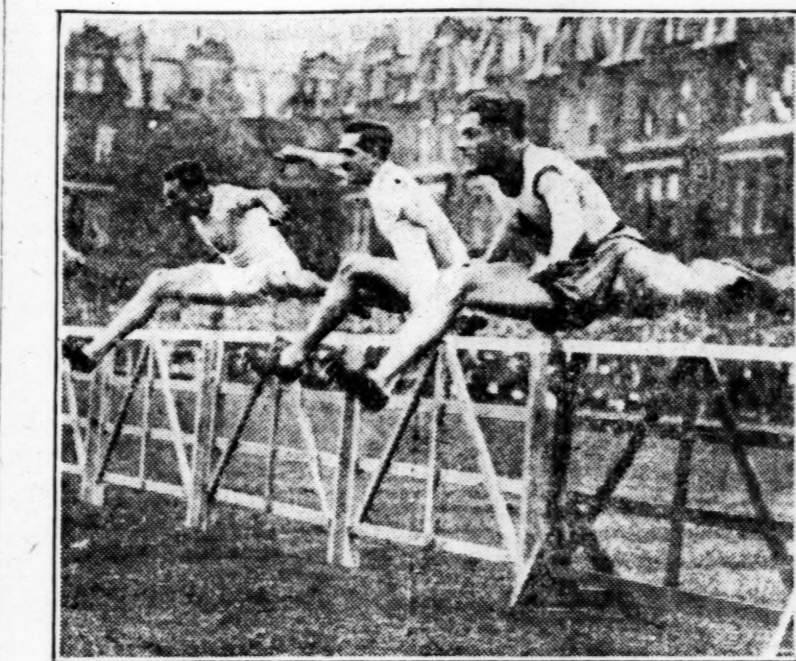


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run 880 yards," he said, "when any one of them could do it easily by himself."

The next race was the 120-yard hurdles, and the U. S. A. men did splendidly, but all in vain. It is no use for ordinary, or even extraordinary men as these were, to compete with Earl Thompson, the Canadian hurdler. He does not run. It is some



Photograph © Sport and General, London.
Earl Thompson seems to discover a new motion and wins the 120 yards hurdles for Great Britain

new motion he had discovered. Hurdles mean nothing to him. He just lifts a leg, and he is over. His pace does not diminish. It rather seems to increase over the hurdle. He reminds one of a swallow, flying near the ground and when it sees an insect it just lifts its flight. I am not suggesting that Thompson was swallowing insects, but he makes as little of a hurdle as a swallow would.

Unrivaled Javelin Throwing

After this we had an exhibition of javelin throwing by United States of America representatives only. A beautiful sight. They threw the javelin great distances, but did not manage to break the record.

My colonial friend wanted to know which were the British representatives. I said there were not any. This puzzled him. "And do you mean to tell me that those men are wasting time by throwing sticks about with no one to compete against?" I pointed out that it was a graceful and beautiful performance. "Graceful," he grunted, "I call it silly," and we left it at that.

The two-mile race was the next item on the program, and Driscoll (United States of America) ran a grand half-mile and led by six yards. A dear little boy near me, who I had noticed concealing a small American flag, by sitting upon it, thereupon took it out and waved it for the first time. In the second half, Baker (England) led and then Mountain (England) ran a fine half mile and Rudd, the wonderful South African, completed the victory for the British Empire. Up went the Union Jack once more. And the little American boy, replacing his flag and sitting upon it, remarked to his small companion, "Aw, gee! I wish I hadn't brought it." He had plenty of opportunity for waving it later on.

Baker Defeats Landon

The high jump followed, and was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, for R. Landon (U. S. A.), winner in the Olympic games, was held to be unbeatable. One after another the jumpers failed, until at 6ft. 2½ in. there were only two left in, Baker (England) and Landon. The latter is a wonderful boy. He is so slight, so thin, and the bar that he jumps over is far above his head when he stands beneath it. He takes a longish run to his jump, and he started his run from amongst the crowd, who made a passage for him. He looks at his jump for some time and then goes for it with a determination stamped on his countenance which goes far toward surmounting the obstacle. Baker has a totally different method. He twinkles in a circle one way, and then twinkles the other way, and takes his jump sideways.

Well, they both cleared 6ft. 2½ in., and then the bar was raised to 6ft. 3½ in. They both failed twice. Then Baker was about to start for his final effort. He hesitated and did not move. He pulled himself together and came forward with his peculiar gait, made a mighty spring, and cleared it. Then Landon advanced more determined than ever, sprang an incredible height into the air, much higher than himself but not quite high enough. Touched the bar and all was

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fairly easily by the British Empire. The runner for the last lap was that superb athlete Rudd, who after starting at a disadvantage passed Emery and won by four yards, a great feat against so great a performer.

The union jack went up, 5 to 2; the British Empire leads.

At this moment, my colonial friend put in a word. I think he had been dozing. He was very indignant because the English flag was hoisted. "What have they put that flag up for?" "To announce the English win," I said. "Nonsense," he replied. "I saw the American pass the post first." I felt it was useless to point out to him that he was looking at the wrong post, so I said no more. I think he firmly believes that he was the only man on the ground who had got at the truth about the winner.

The Americans now began the leveling up process, and they won the last three events comfortably. The broad jump requires no description. It was won by Marchant and Hamilton, a tie at 22 feet.

In the 440-yard hurdles, the final resolved itself into a contest between two U. S. A. representatives.

The four-mile relay race was a fine exhibition, and the feature of it, I think, was the running of Hatton (England) and Shields (U. S. A.). Hatton started to run his mile with a disadvantage of 40 yards, and yet he caught and passed Ray. A great feat. Then there was no deservingly Shields. He was splendid in that last mile, and Baker may well be excused for finishing 70 yards behind him.

And so it all ended. All even. All square, as we say in golf. And it was all square in every sense of the word. A better, cleaner, more sporting event has never taken place at Queen's Club, the scene of many memorable contests.

How I wish it could be made into an annual event. It is good for us, athletes and public as well. We get to know and understand and admire the good in each other by such friendly rivalry. I am sure the Americans who gave us so fine an exhibition of manly sport are carrying back with them the hearty appreciation and good will I should like to say affection, of all those who witnessed their efforts on Saturday.

TABLE OF 233,963 PIECES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine—Samuel Clothier of this city has just completed a table upon which he has been working for 23 years. It is inlaid, containing 233,963 pieces with many of the sections of wood not one-tenth of an inch wide. The top of the table is 31½ inches square and in its construction \$50 worth of glue was used. The table has been given 49 coats of shellac. It is in mosaic and contains 588 designs.

GREECE AND CHINA
QUIT NEGOTIATIONSRefusal of Former to Accept
Less Than Privileges Accorded
Other Nations Makes ImpasseSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Greece and China have definitely broken off negotiations that have been pending between the two nations looking toward the establishment of legations in Athens and Peking and consular offices throughout the cities of the two countries.

The diplomatic impasse was brought about by the refusal of China to grant Greece extra-territorial rights in China and the refusal of the Greek Government to accept less than the privileges now accorded other nations of Europe in the Celestial Republic.

D. A. Verónikis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Greece at Tokyo, who arrived here from the Orient recently on the liner Siberia Maru, represented Greece in the negotiations with the Chinese President and Foreign Secretary at Peking.

Mr. Verónikis was sent to Tokyo two years ago as the first Greek minister to Japan, that post, and its counterpart at Athens by the Japanese Government, having been established since the signing of the armistice that terminated European hostilities. He is returning home by way of New York and London for the purpose of serving as minister to one of the European nations.

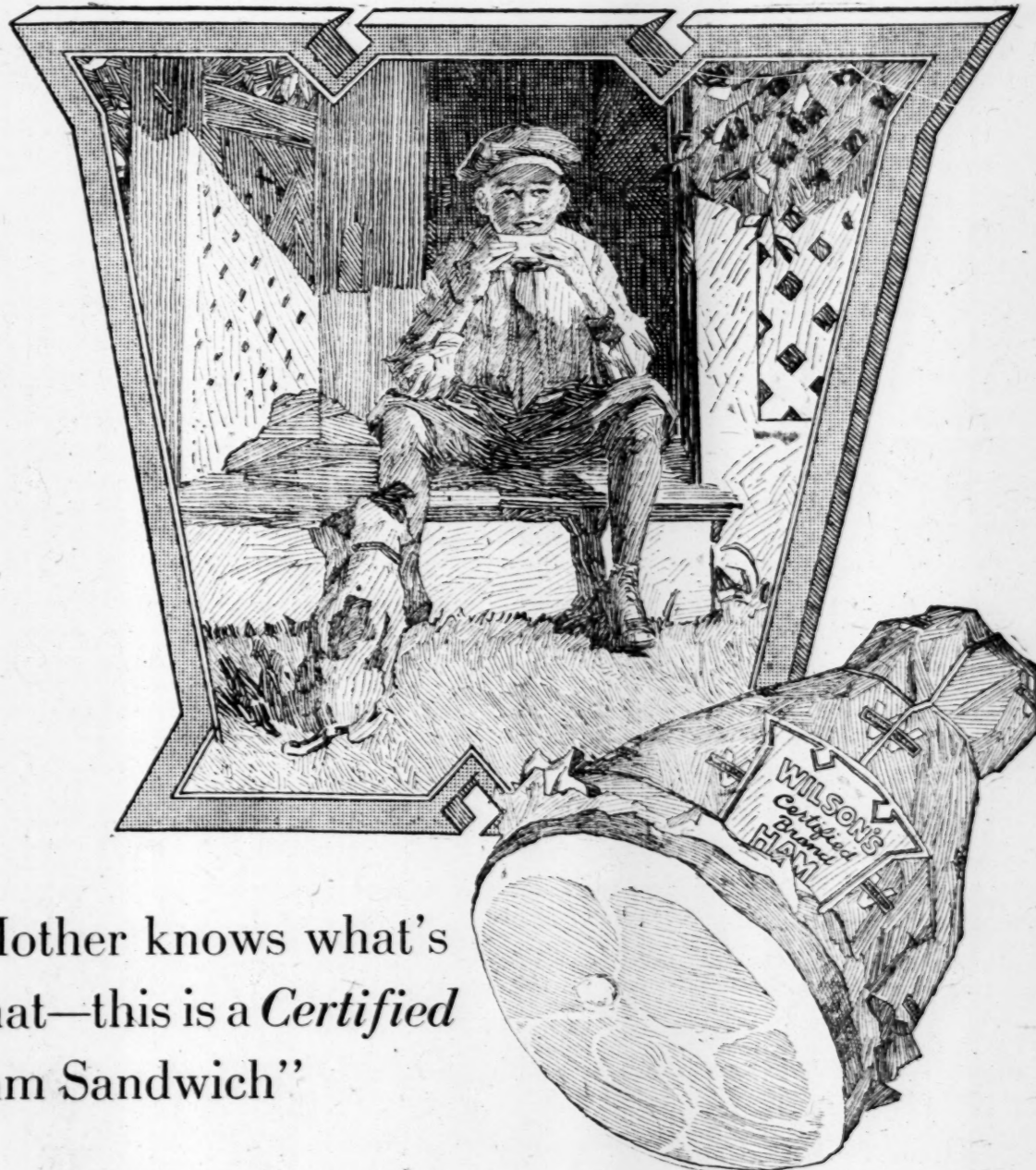
China's rapid growth in national thought and feeling is ascribed as the cause of her refusal to permit Greece the exercise of extra-territorial rights, principal among which is the power to try Greek nationals in courts of justice composed of Greek officials.

DR. GRABAU CALLED TO CHINA

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Amadeus W. Grabau, for 18 years professor of paleontology and stratigraphy at Columbia University, has been called to a professorship in the University of Peking. He will sail next month. While in China he will conduct special governmental research work for three years.

CATTLE COMMISSIONER

MARINETTE, Wisconsin—D. S. Bullock has been named United States commissioner to South America for the promotion of American cattle interests. He was an instructor of agriculture in a Chilean school for four years.



"Mother knows what's
what—this is a Certified
Ham Sandwich"

THERE'S real quality in Wilson's Certified Ham—inviting, juicy, with a rich, hunger-satisfying flavor—and that is what makes it a favorite with everybody in the family. Boiled for sandwiches or lunch, sizzling hot from the stove, or prepared in any way it is always appetizing and wholesome for growing boys and girls, as well as older folk.

LIKE all Wilson products, our Certified Ham is selected, prepared and handled with the respect due your food—the care your mother exercises in preparing your favorite dish. Ask your dealer for Wilson's Certified Ham and Bacon.

Meat Cookery Book Free—Our popular book, illustrating the different cuts of meat and giving a great number of splendid recipes, will be mailed you free on request. Address Dept. 945, Wilson & Co., 41st and Ashland Ave., Chicago

Wilson's Certified Ham

CHICAGO

The Wilson label protects your table

HELPFUL ADVICE GIVEN AUSTRALIANS

Sir A. Weigall Urges Employers
and Employees to Give Each
Other Square Deal and Work
All for Each and Each for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Excellency Sir Archibald Weigall, the new Governor of South Australia was, shortly after his arrival, entertained by the Commonwealth Club. There was a large and distinguished gathering, and as His Majesty's representative he was welcomed very cordially on his assumption of the highest office in the State. Sir Archibald made it the occasion of an important address which was lofty in tone and was received with considerable interest.

After touching on the question of the world's shortage of supplies and of the necessity of increasing output and other kindred and pressing matters, his discourse might be characterized under the heading "The New Epoch." He declared that in the last five years—the new epoch—many barriers had been swept away. Class distinctions had been wiped out by service in the trenches. Forces had been released and a floodtide of knowledge had accrued which could never have arrived in a generation of ordinary peace time. He asked them to look at the men who had gone from the dominions and floated over the world. Subconsciously, and consciously in some cases, they had returned with a knowledge, with a power, that the nation had to realize, and which, if directed in the right channel, would be for good.

Insight an Important Faculty

Compromise in every sphere of life was essentially a British characteristic. It was as hateful to the revolutionary as it was to the reactionary. It was no good trying to apply hard-and-fast, worn-out theories to the conditions that at present prevailed. He firmly believed that history would show that the men who had done really great things were the men who had taken hold of occasion rather than the men who had made great industrial plans. Insight was, to his mind, as important as, or more important than, forethought.

There was another very valuable faculty. That was deciding how much was possible in certain conditions prevailing at a specific time and trying to obtain that, and not something else that was ideally splendid, that could logically be defended, that was delightful in every way, but which in existing conditions would be impossible in practice. He believed that industry as a whole could be re-organized only when they realized that revolutionary tactics on the one hand and reactionary tactics on the other hand were equally futile and could lead only to chaos and ruin.

Public Service

There was, thought His Excellency, another aspect to the whole of the question. They were apt to talk glibly of public service. He knew that in Great Britain public service meant to the majority of men giving up something for the service of the state; the rich man giving up some of his leisure, the poor man giving up some of his work. That was perfectly true up to a point. But there was another public service. The whole future, the whole progress of their great country, depended on the prosperity of its industries. The man who really did his job, whether he was employer or employee, was doing a great public service. After all, it was the duty of the citizen to make a home, and to do this it was necessary he should earn sufficient money to keep that home. And the employer, in conducting a successful business, was adding to the stability, security, and prosperity of the state. That was why he said that a great public service was done to any state by those who really got down to their jobs and spent their lives, their energy and their enthusiasm in making their work successful whatever its nature.

There was the other side of public service. Those who were in the limelight of public life, and who had to think in public, were placed at an enormous disadvantage, for they could not sit down quietly, as was possible for a business man, and work out their problems, and then, after consulting a banker, immediately develop their plans. He thought it essential that in any great democratic country, parliament should really reflect all the activities of the people. The national council should include all sections of thought, commerce and industry, so that their premier, whoever he might be, might have around him in parliament a true reflection, a true mirror of the nation.

Each Section Essential

He could not help seeing the atmosphere that surrounded the industrial world, and he felt that he would be hypocritical and, indeed, guilty of dereliction of duty, if he did not, at any rate, give food for thought to those who were engaged in the executive duties of the country. He thought that the time had arrived when both employer and employee ought to try and do all they could in their respective spheres to make the touch of human nature felt between those who provided capital, skill, and imagination, and those who put their hands and lives at the disposal of industry. Each was essential for production. He would not put one higher than the other, but he did want to see that humanizing element between the two.

Each section, he was perfectly sure, deep down in their own hearts wanted only a square deal and security—se-

curity that would insure an adequate return for the capital invested, in proportion to the risks and the service that those who possessed that capital were giving in any particular industry; security to the wage earner, that would insure him a wage and conditions which would give him an opportunity for recreation and for a full, free life.

A Question of Education

Young men whom nature had endowed with skill or ability should be able so to develop that skill and abil-

ity that they might rise to the highest possible position in the State. That was not entirely a question of economics; it was a question of education and morality. All his life he had held very strongly that every child should have a chance. Whatever methods people might adopt for improving humanity as a whole, he was sure of one thing: nothing could be gained by declaring in favor of either class antagonism or class consciousness. Maintenance of law and order was absolutely necessary other-

wise society fell to the ground. No political constitution could really enfranchise the people, no privileges could assist them, no possessions could ennoble them unless they get real solid, moral character; unless they had got real understanding and purpose; unless they had got real patriotism.

In concluding his discourse His Excellency declared that there were two forms of patriotism—the patriotism of playing for one's side, the or-

inary patriotism that prevailed in family life, in school life, and in national life, to a certain extent; and the still greater patriotism that realized that in all those questions one had to have the ideal of "all for each and each for all." Let them all at that stage of their industrial life set before themselves the ideals of mutual help and strive to build up a great industrial commonwealth, in which every one should not only claim his rights, but be prepared to fulfill his duties—a commonwealth in which the worker was not looked

upon simply as a beast of burden, in which he was not merely a hand, but a heart, a soul, and an intellect.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that the King has approved the following appointments, to take effect as soon as those parts of the Government of India Act, 1919, which relate to the local governments in India, are brought into operation in the early part of next year:

To be Governor of the United Prov-

inces, Sir Harcourt Butler, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.

To be Governor of the Punjab, Sir

Edward Maclagan, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

To be Governor of the Central Prov-

inces, Sir Frank Sly, K. C. S. I.

To be Governor of Bihar and Orissa,

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P. C., K. C.

To be Governor of Assam, Sir Wil-

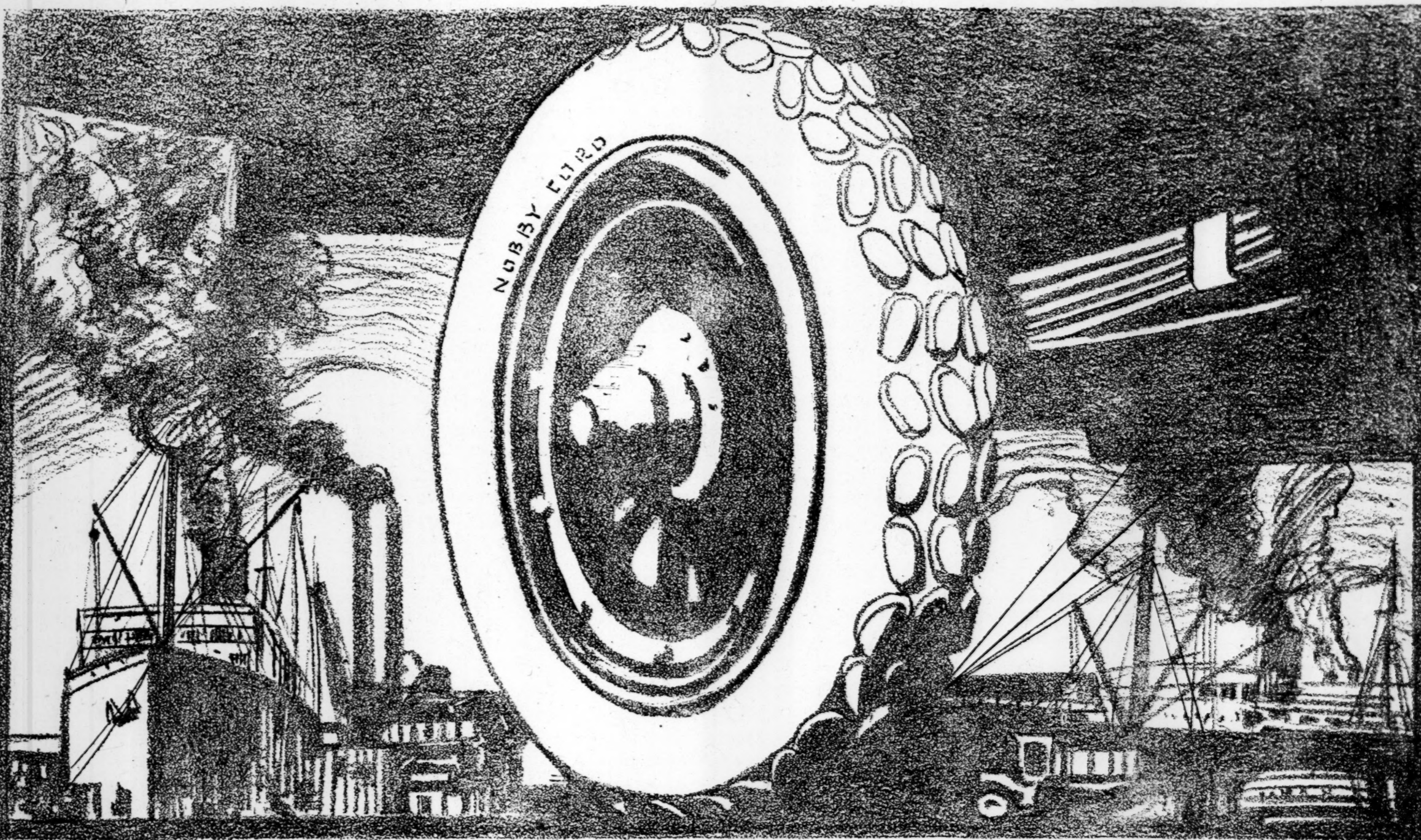
liam Marris, K. C. I. E.

It is stated that the present gov-

ernors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay

will continue in office on the introduction of the new scheme of government

under the act.



A NEW TRANSPORTATION ERA— BUT WHAT KIND OF PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRES

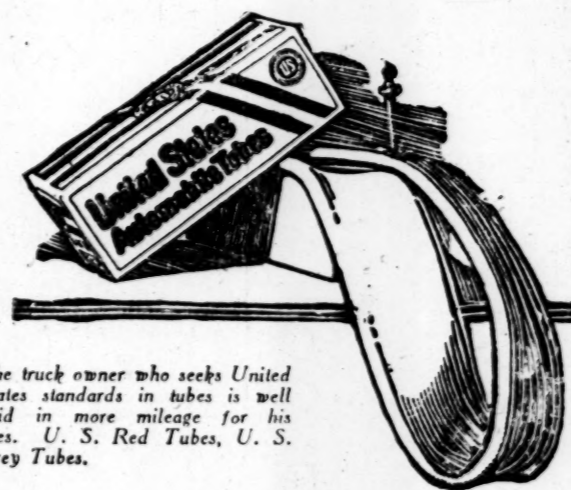
NINE years ago, there were only about 25,000 motor trucks in the country. That was when the first pneumatic truck tire came out of one of the U. S. Tire factories.

How changed today. More than 700,000 trucks. Over 5,000 truck lines, paralleling the service of the railroads. More starting daily.

The United States Rubber Company has long been preparing for this new transportation era. Looking ahead—

realizing the part the right kind of pneumatic truck tires should play. Thinking of the food situation, the industrial situation—every phase of commercial transportation.

Its years of experience—longest, it believes, of any truck tire manufacturer—



The truck owner who seeks United States standards in tires is well paid in more mileage for his tires. U. S. Red Tubes, U. S. Grey Tubes.

have been devoted to this one objective: the construction of a Truck Pneumatic built for Truck service. With the result that it has been able to incorporate, in each U. S. Nobby Cord Pneumatic Truck Tire, a structural strength beyond anything it has ever seen attempted—as may be seen from the way its beads are anchored, its breaker strips multiplied, its flap moulded, its side cushions bulged, its holding to the road made sure.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company is providing truck owners today with the pneumatic truck tire performance they will be looking for when the bulk of the nation's freight business is being done by motor truck.

U.S. Pneumatic Truck Tires

United States Rubber Company

SPANIARDS STUDY THE UNITED STATES

Disposition Everywhere for Several Years Has Been to Take America for Model in Matters of New Progressive Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There are a few features of the new development of Spain that are more pronounced than the close and studious attention that is being given to the manners and methods of the United States. The disposition everywhere is to take America for the model in all matters of the new progressive movement, and this in spite of the fact that at the beginning of this tendency which first set in really strongly four or five years ago, there was a decided and perhaps intelligible prejudice against everything connected with the country. Much, indeed, of that still remains, and the frank attitude of Spain seems to be that of a people that is being forced to conviction despite itself.

However that may be, there is at the present time no attention whatever being given to the examples of France, Italy or Germany. Never in the newspapers, where articles of an instructive character upon political, educational, economic and industrial progress abound in these times, or in the public lectures given by authorities who have traveled or made special studies of these subjects, does one hear a word of the ways of these nations, not even in the way of criticism. Spain seems simply to ignore them; her attitude is that she has no use for them. And this does decidedly apply to Germany, notwithstanding the German sympathies, influences, and manufacturing interests that there are in the country.

An Enormous Respect

Spain, always with a far greater tendency to Anglo-Saxon influences than the other Latin nations, contrary to the popular impression abroad, has been strongly attracted toward the English ever since she began to awaken after the depression caused by the Cuban war, and still is, but at this later period she has gone farther as it might be suggested, in this direction and has fully admitted Americanism to her new scheme of advancement. Candidly she does not like Americans, and much prefers the English, but she has an enormous respect for them, and to those who study the country and can see below the surface it is as clear as the light of day that the American influence on the future development of Spain is going to be considerable. In full knowledge of this, American financial commissions, manufacturers and all the rest have certainly been busy in Spain during the last few years, but that they are taking anything like full advantage of the possibilities is open to doubt.

Now in this matter, there is a general disposition to study, to know more of, and to study the life of American people in their own country, especially on the political, economic and industrial side. The cinema theaters everywhere in Spain make constant and foremost features of romantic episodes in the life of Broncho Bill and others of his wild-west kind, but the Spaniards have been aware for some time that this is not America. Those who desire for one reason or another to see Americanism in Spain encouraged regret it as unfortunate that little or no effort is made toward the instruction of the Spanish people in this matter, through the medium of the "movies."

A year or two back one American authority did carry out a program in this respect and the results were good. A prominent Spanish industrial personage said the other day that if the United States Government spent a million pesetas on commercial propaganda in which film descriptions of America and American machinery at work were a prominent feature, the outlay would be returned to the American people a hundredfold before very long. As it is one finds American machinery coming into the country in fast increasing quantities, and this applies particularly to what is used in the agricultural districts of Andalusia and Granada. Some of the big landowners down there, who are doing their utmost to further agricultural developments on intensive systems, like the Duke de San Pedro, who has achieved remarkable results in the plain of Granada, watch with the keenest attention for all American improvements and adopt them at first chance.

Critical Disposition

Now, during recent months, various Spanish journalistic investigators have been in the United States making close observations and recording their impressions from widely different

points of view. Never before has this kind of study of the United States of America been made in this way. The disposition has always been to be critical, and often disdainful of American political and social ways, but a reluctant appreciation is constantly observed. Two of the best-known writers and thinkers in Spain, Ramon Perez de Ayala and Luis Araquistain, the latter a formidable figure in the Socialist movement, are among those who have made such recent studies and made them most thoroughly. Their impressions are interesting and often curious.

Mr. Araquistain has naturally devoted himself very closely to an examination of the political condition of the American masses. Socialist as he is, and bitter opponent of the monarchical regime in Spain, he still evidently approached his examination of the systems and conditions of the Americans when in their own country with something of his native prejudice, and the general conclusion he has come to is, in his own words, that here is "a democracy without liberty." A "thing that fills him with profound astonishment is the backward state of Socialism as he has found it in America."

A Social Heresy

"One circumstance soon causes us surprise in the United States," he says, "and that is that Socialism there is still a social heresy. Already much time has elapsed since this phase passed away in European countries. In some it had a share in government during the war; in others it still shares it or even monopolizes it; in England among others it constitutes a powerful opposition, itself approaching authority; in some it is a fashion, and in all it is even contemplated as a reserve 'in conservative objects as against Bolshevism.' But in the United States Socialism is generally regarded as an enemy of the country or as a foreigner, although he may have been born or nationalized in the country—as one who is but little desirable like the Jews or the emigrants from slave countries. For the North Americans, Socialism is a foreign doctrine which is combated in every way, its dissemination being hindered by every means, all the inside doors of North American society being closed when the carriers of this doctrine are nationals, while they are expelled when they are not nationalized."

Mr. Araquistain goes on to relate some peculiar experiences which he says came his way when he was in the United States. "A friend of mine," he says, "a European Socialist, was given a letter of introduction to an American gentleman by a compatriot of his in a manner unusually picturesque. What the letter said in effect and intention was the following: 'The gentleman who presents this to you is not a deluded psychiatric, but an intelligent man and mentally normal. He does not eat children raw, nor is he accustomed to throwing bombs. Disillusionize yourself! He is not even picturesque, that is, he does not go about dirty, and he looks like the majority of men.'"

Socialism in America

According to the observation of Mr. Araquistain, the Socialist newspapers in America circulate with great difficulty. He found that in some cities they did not like to sell them at the newspaper stands. At Washington, for example, where he found almost every newspaper printed in the country, there was only one place where the Call, the Socialist newspaper of New York, was sold. The others considered it a dishonorable thing to sell it. When the authorities were in a position to do so, they had no hesitation in prohibiting the publication of a newspaper like The Masses of Max Eastman. Thus Mr. Araquistain discovers that there is a law in America which authorizes the postal department to sequester publications of an immoral character. This character not being very exactly defined, it is a small matter, he says, to include in such a definition any periodical of radical opinions. So in this way was persecuted, among others, the monthly review Liberator, which was associated with The Masses.

One of the leaders of the Socialist Party in Spain, and a highly prominent agitator who has suffered imprisonment for his Socialistic enthusiasm, is a professor at the Central University at Madrid. Evidently Mr. Araquistain has this fact in mind to the further decrease of his belief in American liberty, when he remarks that a university professor cannot be a Socialist in the United States. His quotes from "Our America" by Waldo

Franetz (a book he praises for its "mental independence, its historic sagacity and its literary style") to show that masters had been dismissed from public schools, not only because their teachings were Socialistic, but simply because of their desire to comment in their classes or out of them upon certain events, particularly those concerning Russia.

Social Investigation

There were thus soon found in the streets the professors of important universities in consequence of the liberal attitude they adopted in regard to social changes. Various professors who had been so dismissed and others who as a matter of professional dignity had associated themselves with them, had founded in New York the New School of Social Investigation which was the first attempt at a free university. There formed part of it men of service so eminent as James Harvey, Robinson, Charles A. Beard, Thorstein Veblen, Harold J. Laski and others who, he says, constitute the vanguard of North American thought.

To many, Mr. Araquistain declares, it must seem strange that Socialism in the United States should be still in a state of what might be called primitive persecution, in the state, that is, that it passed through in Europe about half a century back. "Was not the North American Republic," he asks, "one of the freest countries in the world? A North American recently gave me the most exact definition of his country—'It is a democracy without liberty.' Here is a great danger: a people that may be democratic, that is, and governs itself with sovereign powers, but which feels no respect for liberty. And so as liberty without democracy is suspicious, a democracy without liberty is insufferable."

ARMENIAN PEACE WITH RUSSIA HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Armenian Bureau in London announces that according to direct information from Erivan via Constantinople, the negotiations proceeding between the Central Soviet Government and the Armenian peace delegation in Moscow have come to a standstill owing to the military operations in progress on the frontiers of Armenia. Before committing itself to any definite policy, the report continues, Soviet Russia is anxious to confront the Armenian Government with a "fait accompli" by occupying all the mountain passes of Zangezur which will bring them in contact with the Turkish and Tartar forces concentrated at Nakhichevan, Bayazid and Maku. Recognizing the importance of these mountain passes, the Armenians have been making, since the beginning of last July, a supreme effort to march from the railway station on Davalu along the railway line in a southeasterly direction and have captured the stations of Sadarak, Bashnorashen, Shakhaktakht, from whence a narrow gauge railway runs to Bayazid through Maku.

In a note dated July 17 the Armenian peace delegation in Moscow has unambiguously informed the Soviet Government that Armenia does not wish for and cannot wage war in Russia; but, if in combining her forces with those of the Tartars and Turks, Russia desires to make a demonstration on the frontiers with a view to intimidating the Armenians, the delegation states that the Soviet may rest assured that the Armenian Nation will stake its all on defending its independence, which has been recognized on several occasions by Russia herself. There is reason to believe that since the delivery of the Armenian note above referred to, the Bolshevik Tartar forces have been trying to force a passage through difficult mountains in Zangezur in order to reach the railway line connecting Erivan with the Persian frontier, evidently with the object of joining hands with the Turks at Bayazid.

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A new Walking Oxford of tan Russia calf—welted sole, perforated tip and vamp seams; military heel. Special value at, including tax, 12.20

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A TROTSKY VIEW OF POLISH WAR

He Informs Moscow Soviet That Polish White Guards Are Afloat of Peace and Will Be Punished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A message, recently received in London, through the Russian Government wireless stations, states that at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet and other working organizations, Mr. Trotsky made a report on the condition of the Polish and Southern fronts. The gathering preceded the successful Polish counter-offensive.

In this respect Mr. Trotsky stated that the military position of the Bolsheviks was in the main quite satisfactory. On the front against White Poland, he said the Red troops had fulfilled the fundamental part of their task, and the holding up of the advanced troops of the Red Army before Warsaw in no way altered affairs, chiefly because the Polish front was divided into two parts: the military and the diplomatic and possessed two centers, one in Warsaw and the other in Minsk.

"The peace negotiations in Minsk," Mr. Trotsky stated, "are of exceptional importance because they are developing on the unstable foundation of a stormy movement of workers. Great Britain is passing through an unheard-of display of the workers' excitement in connection with the Russian-Polish peace negotiations. On Wrangel's front we are opening the gates wide to our enemies, but we shall assault them in the flank and rear. The fate of the revolution, however, will be decided on the Polish front. This is why we have concentrated our forces in the west, and are only leaving posts on the south, in order to hold up Wrangel's advance."

"Wrangel's front is acquiring primary importance, as with the aid of the French fleet, Wrangel is striving to transfer operations to the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and to break through to the Don and Kuban territories. We must say 'stop' to him. We must say firmly that the Don, northern Caucasus and Azerbaijan, won by the blood of the workers, will not be given up to him. Against the enemy's cavalry we must increase our own cavalry. It is essential for us to have a new flood of Communists, who desire to be sent to the southern front. An important problem of the Communist Party and the Trade Unions must be the formation of small cavalry groups of volunteers. It is necessary to select the best workers, and to send them to the shores of the Black Sea, the Don and the Kuban territory, so that in the rear the work of agitation may be increased. We must also increase the output of the military industries."

An interesting enlightenment of the Bolshevik viewpoint on the general situation is contained in a leading article of a recent issue of the Moscow "Pravda" which says: "The Red troops have advanced to Warsaw; the White troops are flying. Nevertheless, the Polish Pannish Government continues to spin out matters, trying in every way to wriggle out of a speedy concluding of peace. One delegation appears, but without authority; another delegation is lost on the front. This is explained by the fact that the Poles desired an armistice, but not peace."

"An armistice in order to deceive us against peace—such was the real

motto of the Polish White Guards. The Polish White Guards are afraid of Bolshevism; because they hope to strangle us and to crush the workers' communism. We must, however, be in no way dismayed by such methods of 'polite' diplomacy, when every day we receive scores of communications as to the way in which the international proletariat regard Poland. Everywhere there are strikes of protest, holding up of trains, and open risings. But we shall expose the unworthy play of the Polish Pans; we shall help the Polish workers and peasants to take the place of the courtiers and hussars who declared an impertinent war on us, for which they will be cruelly punished."

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS THE FRENCH MANDATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The occupation of Medjel Andjar by the Sherifian troops was a supreme provocation, too grave to be tolerated. The Damascus Government would have had just as much reason by encroachment upon encroachment for pushing on to Beirut. Furthermore, it is alleged it had succeeded in buying, at a price of £42,000, seven out of the eleven members of the Administrative Council of the Lebanon, arrested through the watchfulness of the authorities when they were on the point of going to present themselves before Emir Feisal, thus betraying the mandate solemnly entrusted to them by their compatriots. It was important to put an end to it and to do so quickly. General Gouraud addressed to Emir Feisal a note demanding in the name of France the following guarantees:

1. Absolute control of the railway between Ryak and Aleppo.
2. Abolition of conscription.
3. Acceptance of the French mandate within the limits fixed by the Peace Conference.
4. Acceptance of Syrian money.
5. Punishment of those individuals most deeply compromised by their acts of hostility toward France.

A delay of four days was given to the Emir for the unconditional acceptance of these conditions. That period having elapsed, the French Government would resume their freedom of action. But the appointed hour struck without any reply coming to hand from Damascus. Consequently the order to advance was given to the French troops concentrated at the entrance to the Bekaa. The Sherifian forces retired without firing a shot, enabling their opponents to penetrate to the center of the Anti-Lebanon along the main road joining Beirut to Damascus and Ain Djedid. Later, General Gouraud received a telegram from Emir Feisal affirming that he would accept the conditions embodied in the note. Possibly out of revenge, some of the Emir's own soldiers had cut the telegraph wires in his own territory.

Wishing to show the utmost good will, the High Commissioner of France did not hesitate to stop the column in its march and to accord to the Government of Damascus an armistice of 24 hours. But being informed that his troops were encamped on a spot devoid of water, he demanded the privilege of removing them to Khan Merdj-Ayoun, rich in springs and situated a dozen kilometers from Djedid. After a whole day of negotiations, conducted by the French military mission of Damascus, the Emir and his

ELLIS ISLAND STATION BADLY CONGESTED

NEW YORK, New York.—Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, announced yesterday that he would leave for Washington in an effort to remedy the congested condition at Ellis Island. He said he might ask the State Department to hold up passports to prevent further congestion.

The situation was brought to a crisis when 2000 relatives and friends of 3300 immigrants broke down an iron gate and stormed the information room in an effort to obtain the release of the aliens.

The commissioner declared the exodus of Jews from Poland amounted to a stampede, and that they were "coming too fast for their own good." Six vessels were in port yesterday awaiting inspection of thousands of immigrants.

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Final arrangements are now being made for the second annual convention of the American Legion in Cleveland on September 27, 28 and 29. Fifteen hundred delegates and twice as many visitors are expected for the convention. One of the most distinguished of the visitors will be General Fayolle, personal representative to the convention of Marshal Poch. A big parade will take place on the opening day, when 20,000 American Legion veterans, wearing the uniform which they wore in the service, will march.



A Governmental Distinction

At frequent intervals since the war ended, considerable publicity has been given to the government standardization of motor trucks.

We take this opportunity to point out a salient fact in this connection. Of all motor vehicles classified as standard, four types—2, 3, 4 and 5—are designated as the motor truck class. In the first three of these types, namely, 2, 3 and 4, several different makes of motor trucks are listed as standard government equipment in each case.

But in type 5 (Five tons and over, including special engineer trucks) the Mack is the only truck named as standard. In other words, the "Bull Dog" is the one and only truck permanently retained by the U. S. Army as standard heavy-service equipment.

The Liberty truck, which was used in the war, was solely the product of a concentrated effort toward quantity production to meet a great emergency.

These facts are more or less common knowledge today. It is not generally known, however, that shortly after the United States declared war noted government engineers conducted exhaustive motor tests which the Mack engine alone survived. The U. S. Engineers requisitioned such quantities of Mack heavy-duty chassis that our production of all light models—1½ and 2 tons—had to be suspended during the war term.

Our greatest military men state that there is no real difference between military and commercial motor transportation. In both classes of service, the best equipment is necessary to record the greatest possible ton-mileage within a given time.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
New York

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"



THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Some Hints of Autumn Fashions

Even early in the season we find the autumn fashions making an appearance. It is, too, for the new shades, while not as vivid as those of recent seasons, are numerous and most attractive. The vogue for orange, which was so pronounced at times during the spring and summer, still continues, and many new shades of brown are approved by the designers. Several unusual shades of red and blue are seen in the new hats and wraps, but it would seem that the brown tints are to be the most popular ones this fall.

It is somewhat early to make prophecies concerning the new season's hats, although there is a strong indication of what the most favored styles will be. It would seem that we may have either quite small hats or quite large ones, but that if we wish to be conservative and strike a happy medium we will have to fall back on the hats of last winter. One noticeable feature of the new hats is the use of feathers; they are seen in the old forms and also in some new ones. For instance, one very interesting black velvet hat has as trimming a single very long plume, which comes nearly to the wearer's waist; its strands are left perfectly straight, and as they are quite long the effect is rather fringe-like.

The custom of wearing light stockings with dark frocks persists, and gray stockings are worn with dark blue frocks even when dark shoes instead of gray ones are worn. Pale tan or champagne colored stockings are also exceedingly popular, and light shoes for wear with dark dresses have won a place that would seem to be permanent.

The new serge and duvetyne dresses show the influence of the redingote. Some of them fit very closely at the hips and waistline with no belt, and are relieved in their severity only by embroidery or stitching in white thread—which is very popular—and by a trimly vestee. Others are made with a cape-effect, which is hardly practical for the business woman or school girl, but is most becoming. The princess dress is appearing again. A very smart suit for early autumn wear was of heavy white silk and was made with a princess dress, all of silk save for the upper part of the bodice, and a three-quarter length coat, quite plain, which fastened just above the waist with a single loop and button. These new street dresses either have no belt at all or have a very narrow one.

Early autumn wearing a very trim, tailored hat and a white lace veil, and this season the veils are very smart indeed, and are made with unusually attractive wide borders, so that if one wishes to wear them turned back over the hat brim in front the effect is very good indeed.

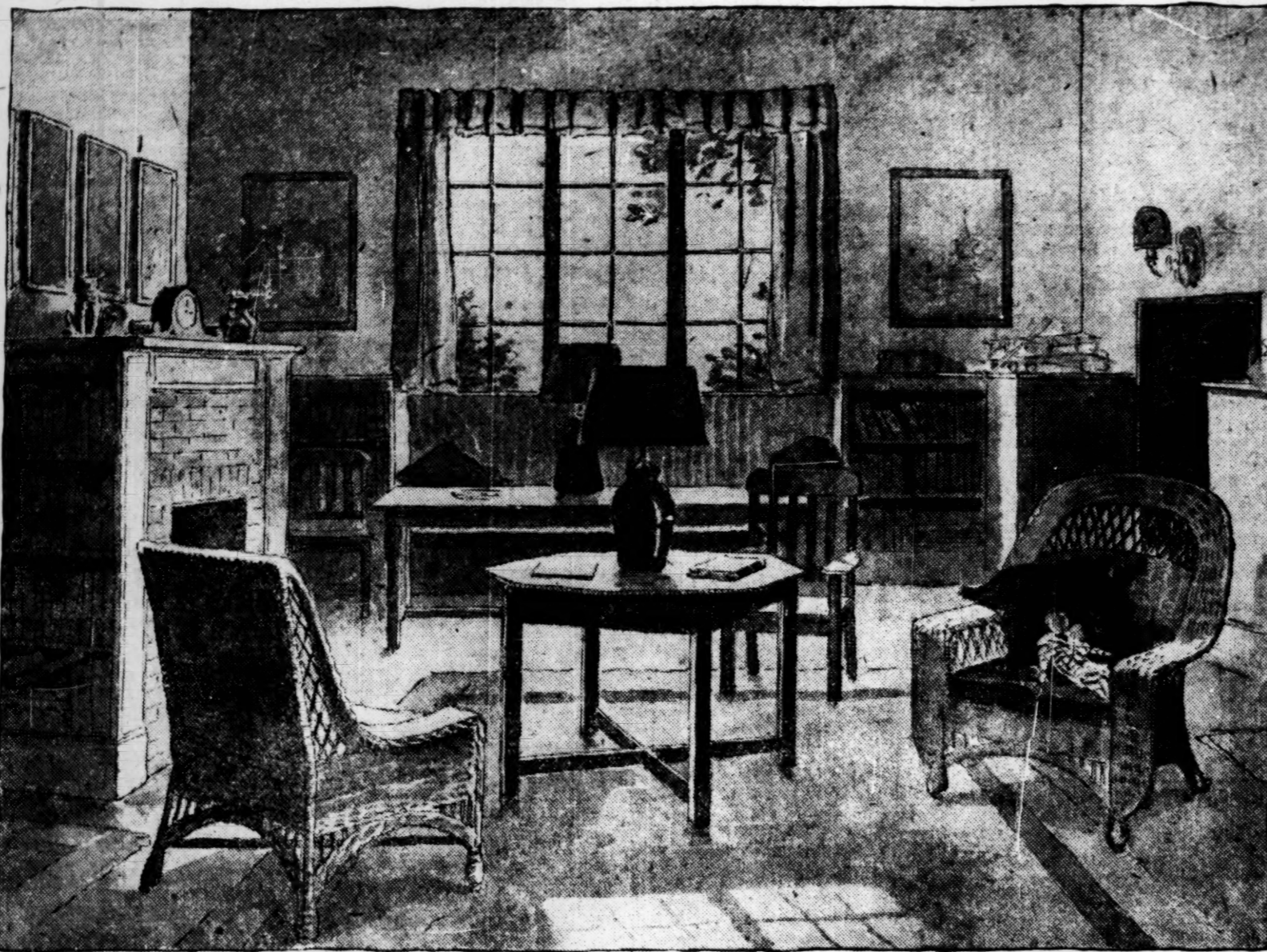
Some of the smaller hats are veritable riots of color, the lavish use of fruits and flowers as trimming giving the designer opportunity to combine many shades. One small, narrow-brimmed hat is trimmed with glazed fruit in vivid orange, blue, purple and dull red, placed around the crown in an almost solid band. Another hat is an almost solid color, conventional, trimmed in small, solid, conventional, trimmed flowers, with sprays of straight ostrich used instead of foliage.

Embroidery, braiding and stitching sound the distinctive note of the new season's costumes, and are seen in many forms. The street dress of serge, duvetyne or twill, the satin dress or wrap, and even the heavier coats and suits are thus trimmed. One notes all over embroidered or stitched frocks, colored beading, embroidery of metal threads and crystal, steel or jet beads, and yarn embroidery, all lavishly used. Frequently four or five different colors are used in this embroidery, with a metal thread worked in occasionally.

The embroidered hats, often matching the frock with which they are to be worn, are very smart and very becoming, as a rule, since much effort has been expended in making them distinctive in line. Hats of such fabrics as duvetyne promise to be much worn, and frequently but little trimming is used, even when the hat is not embroidered. Simplicity and distinction of line, with trimming which does not destroy the silhouette, mark garments and millinery.

The new wraps are inclined to follow the fashions of last year, in that they are of the voluminous type which swathe the figure. They are much embroidered, often with coarse silks or yarns. The cape continues to hold its own, both as a full length wrap and in shorter version, coming just to the hips or the waistline in back and having no front at all.

The new suits are interesting, partly because they show the rather long waisted effect which was noticeable last season in the coat dresses. The coats of the new suits are inclined to be rather long; finger tip length is very smart, and even those which come very near being full length are seen on some of the newest suits. One notices the influence of the Orient on the new fashions; Egypt, too, has a hand in the designs and colorings which are used in the new embroideries. It would seem that a certain guard at the Natural History Museum in New York was sure of his ground when he recently told the writer that he believed that he could foretell the season's fashions months ahead, because the big designers spent so much time studying the treasures of which he was custodian, sketching certain features and combining them with others.



A child's room

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Grandmothers' Herbs

Herbs have had a long and honorable history as the friend of man and beast. As food, flavoring, perfume and dyes, herbs have been used ever since the world has had records. Every nation has had its own customs for its native herbs.

The herbs that grew in our grandmothers' quaint, colorful flower gardens, close to the hollyhocks, marigolds and sweet williams, were usually sweet marjoram, summer savory, sage, mint, and balm that had been carefully transplanted from far afield.

Much of the herb knowledge of our grandmothers, that sometimes, like a secret formula of trade, was handed down from one generation to the next, was acquired by the first settlers of this country from the Indians, who were particularly successful with these primitive forms of dye.

Sometimes, barks and roots, as well as herbs were our grandmothers' coloring agents. Logwood, oakwood, brown moss, willow tree bark and sweet fern were among the growing things that they used with various methods to dye home manufactured fabrics. And it must be admitted that their colors were both beautiful and "fast."

Sage and tansy, borrowed from weeds of the roadside, they used for coloring cheese. "They bruised the herbs, made a tea and strained it into the milk for curd. They dotted the green curd into the white." For a dull orange they used the yellow St. Johnswort, which grows even today along country lanes.

Herbs retain their popularity, still, as condiments for the cook who flavors dishes distinctively. An herb bouquet, which gives such delicious flavor to soups, sauces and roasts, should be a feature of every little home garden patch. A spicier, finer flavor seems to come from those we raise ourselves, than those we buy from the grocer or vegetable vender. And they are very little trouble to grow; for many of them will come up season after season from the same root. Mint and horseradish are ideal planted near a water spigot, for the more water they get, the better they will grow. Sage is just the opposite. It likes plenty of sunshine, and in fact thrives splendidly upon the desert. While parsley and marjoram will grow well in the same open spot year after year.

The secret of our grandmothers' fine herb flavorings was to blend a bouquet so that one flavor predominated. To do this, several should be selected from a store of well corked bottles and placed in a small cheesecloth bag and thrown into the soup stock kettle. This produces a very delicious flavor.

Herbs for cooking are best gathered about the middle of the summer, when, like other crops, they are at their best. The choicest sprigs should be washed, dried in the shade and hung to dry until brittle. Our grandmothers used to tie them up in paper or cloth and suspend them from the rafters in the garret to hang until needed. The modern housekeeper prefers to dry them in a cheesecloth bag and when they are brittle, pick off the leaves and place them in glass bottles or jars, that reveal their contents at a glance, and then cork them tightly to conserve their flavor. They are neatly labeled before placing on the pantry shelf this is also a convenience.

Seeds like anise, caraway and coriander are gathered, naturally, when dry, which is toward autumn. Anise and caraway seeds often took the place of more expensive frosting on grandmother's cookies and cakes. Coriander seed was used both in gin-

gerbread and in sausage. Anise, which grows so thriftily today, even in the vacant places of some cities, is valuable when keeping the canary happy in his cage. Sweet fennel is sometimes mistakenly called anise. Peppermint and spearmint are still used for confections and sauce for lamb just as they were in our grandmothers' day. If anything mint is more used than ever today, for it is equally popular in ices, as well as in the flavoring of beverages.

For perfume our grandmothers used such sweetly quaint growing things as sweet lavender, southernwood or "boy's love," sweet clover, violets and rose petals. The last, compounded with fragrant spices into a scent-giving pot-pourri, filled a rose jar, while the delicate lavender perfumed either her hand-made lingerie or her hand-spun linen.

A Lingerie Pillow

A piece of rose colored silk left from a lamp shade lining was the inspiration for an especially lovely small pillow seen recently. There was just enough silk to cover a small down cushion, and when this was done the piece box was ransacked to find materials for a dainty lingerie slip cover.

The finished cover was nothing short of a triumph in the applied art of salvaging bits of lace and embroidery and fine linen. No set design was used, but the medallions and scraps of insertions and edgings, the jabot end and the unused embroidered collar band were worked with thoughtfully, care being taken to preserve a happy balance.

On the paper foundation pattern over which the scraps were arranged, the design was sketched, and the different materials basted to the pattern. The wrong sides were put next to the paper pattern. Bits of sheer linen cut to exactly fit the few blank spaces—with just rolling width to spare—were basted in their places. Then the work of actually joining the seams began.

The basting stitches were removed from the bit of material in one corner. The edge of this was very carefully seamed. Another bit was loosened, and its edge seamed. Gradually the entire cover was worked off the paper pattern, and when washed and pressed, was perfectly flat and true.

The paper used for the pattern was not of the brittle variety, but of the kind that is not easily torn. Prepared linen that architects use for blue prints would have been better still, but was not available when the pattern was made.

The back of this dainty pillow cover was made of two pieces of plain, fine linen, the edges buttoning down the center, packet fashion.

Sago Pudding

Cook slowly, one hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of sago in a quart of salted milk. Cool and add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, 5 tablespoons of sugar, the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and 1 cup of rich milk, or part cream. Add 2 teaspoons of vanilla flavoring and pour into a baking dish. Bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then cover with a meringue made of 2 egg whites and 6 teaspoons of powdered sugar. Brown the meringue lightly. When cool set on ice to chill.

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The Children's Room

Not every house or apartment can luxuriously mark off one room for "nursery," but there is no reason why the family living room, where there are young Toms and Madges and Billies should not, by day, have nursery features which will in no way spoil it from its quiet adult uses in the evenings when all the babies are tucked in.

This will mean that the sunniest room in the house should be the daytime nursery, and that deep browns and greens so delightful by lamp and firelight, should be avoided. The color scheme should invite the sunlight as far as possible. There is no better company for young children than streaming sunshine, and dark colors absorb sunbeams and make a room seem decidedly "indoors." The room shown in the accompanying illustration has its walls done in warm gray buff plaster, with gray-green woodwork.

French gray, and cream or white is charming to look at but a tax on the mother's housekeeping powers in these days of few servants. There is something delightful to a small person in making the prints of sticky fingers on white woodwork; gray-green is not quite such a temptation, and chimes in nicely with the maple gray-green floor, which shows around the large thread and thrums rug of neutral gray, banded with orange, blue and green.

At the windows are scrim curtains, hung narrowly at each side, with a box-plated valance above. The scrim has been dyed a pinky orange, to make a bright frame for the sunlight.

At one side of the room, between two built-out cupboards, is a blackboard where letters and pictures can occupy many rainy day hours. The blackboard can be covered in the evening with a strip of Japanese brocade, though parental eyes are wont to dwell, fondly if not aesthetically, on the awkward scrawl of youthful attempts to print c-a-t.

Mission furniture should be avoided. Painted furniture, green like the woodwork, with an occasional stroke of pink and orange, repeating the color of the curtains, has made this room attractive. Wicker is ideal for rooms where children live, for it is easily moved when needed as a locomotive in some game, or a river steamer, and wicker furniture is always an excuse for enchanting adventures in chit-chat and Chinese silks, round cushions and

square ones, pleasant to tuck behind mother's back as she sews, and father's as he reads aloud in the evening; nice for dolly's cradle or her throne.

There should be many book shelves in the two-fold room. The lower shelves are for picture books and fairy tales. "The Child's History of England" by Dickens, "The Nuremberg Stove," "Little Women," the upper shelves filled with good books, books for the children to "grow up to."

There should be very little bric-a-brac, not only because it clutters a room but because children so often want to finger things. A few choice bowls, "an interesting clock," all above the fireplace, and a dozen beautiful prints on the wall, with color if possible, have made this room what it is. The lamps on the tables should be heavy, not the sort easily knocked down if the children romp; and romp they will.

The cupboards are for toys, and the children themselves should always be charged with putting their belongings away.

The room should be light, airy and simple—there is no hard and fast rule except simplicity.

Potted Plants for the Home

We are all anxious to have our homes look "homey" and artistic and characteristic. One thing that helps is the right selection of potted plants, and the right and artistic disposition of them. There is no beauty in filling your windows with plants in a haphazard way. Instead, select a few choice things, not necessarily expensive, but characteristic of the plants that you like. Then care for them, keep them watered, give them their rain bath or put them in the tub and give them a shower.

keep them cultivated with a table fork. Provide each with a jardiniere suitable to the particular plant, and in selecting these don't despise the things you may find about the place, old cast away pots, bowls, kettles that have been put in the attic or cellar or pushed back on the top shelf of the cupboard. Bring them out, polish the metal ones, paint the other ones. For the green plants, gay colors and ing plants, dull or harmonizing tints. In selecting the jardiniere keep the plant in mind which is to occupy it. Arrange them about the house on pedestals, taboretts, stools or small one-plant stands. If you wish to have a plant on the table or any place where it gets little light, manage to change plants for these darker positions, so no one needs to stay there long enough to injure it.

Keep the flowering plants in the kitchen or basement window until they are in full bloom and good to look at, then take them to the front part of the house.

It is better to keep some green or foliage plants, which are always in good condition, rather than to have all flowering ones which fall some-times to bloom.

There are many very pretty plants which take little special care and give abundant returns. For instance, the umbrella plant wants its feet continually in water, which is easy with a jardiniere, and it will do nicely quite a way back from the window.

If you want a plant for your dining-room table, have two extra inside tins made for your fern dish. Plant a "table" or "Jap" fern in one, an "everbloomer" in another, and bulbs in the third. In this way you have a fine specimen for the table at all times.

There are different species of begonia; among others, the anglewind, and the spotted or leopard. One may start them from slips or get them at the greenhouses.

A window box of plummy fern is splendid to lend cheer and enchantment to the winter day. Creeping ivy planted along the edge and allowed to drop over the side is artistic. When your bulbs bloom (which may be planted in small pots) set them among the ferns.

Another plant which makes a fine appearance is "Jacob's ladder," also known as "Wandering Jew," in all its varieties. Placed in water in a vase (not glass), it flourishes all through the winter, on the library table, the bookcase, writing desk, in fact any place where other plants find it hard living. School-teachers may keep a vase filled with it on their desks, where it creeps over books and papers, making the desk lose its prosy look. It always brings its own charm.

Among the flowering plants there is the small, ever-blooming calla lily which blooms often and is beautiful even when not in bloom. There are several anemylis of different colors, which bloom beautifully twice or three times a year. Their long, thick, dark, glossy leaves are never amiss, if well placed.

Any flowering plant must have plenty of sunshine to produce its rich colorings. Cut the flower stalks as soon as the flowers fade, also cut each flower as it fades, so the plant may give all its strength in developing the later blossoms.

The Jerusalem cherry is a pretty plant, showing blossoms, green cherries and ripe cherries all at one time. Keep the plant pinched back to the shape desired. There are pepper plants which can be kept in dwarf form and they, like the Jerusalem cherry, display flowers and pods of varying colors at the same time.

The Christmas cactus is very beautiful when in bloom. An upstairs hall window makes a fine location for it when not in bloom.

Plaid this summer for your next winter's potted plants. If you wish to keep geraniums over, put them in your basement windows. But keep your house charming rather than crowded with plants.

Embroidered Frocks for the Fall

Since Paris has decreed that tapestry-like embroidery be much in evidence on smart autumn frocks, it is surely time to commence planning one or more costumes featuring colorful bands or motifs.

Silk jersey is the material that several French designers are using for embroidered frocks. That the pattern of the embroidery may show to best advantage, the jersey is used in the very dark shades.

From Persia, Rumania, and Morocco come the inspirations for the embroidery itself. The colorings are rich and varied, reminding one of the Bulgarian embroidery that enjoyed such popularity some years ago. And speaking of Bulgarian embroidery—many a piece box or cedar chest contains strips that have been ripped from an old dress or blouse, and that will serve admirably to brighten an autumn costume.

If the wardrobe numbers a silk jersey suit or frock that has become faded or stained, it may be ripped apart, dyed a dark color, and when "made over" and trimmed with the salvaged embroidery, prove a most welcome addition to the fall outfit.

Naturally dresses of this new sort are made extremely slimly, depending on the embroidery for their charm. The sleeves may be long or short, as personal preference dictates. If the frock is a "made over," and the sleeves are short—and one wishes they were long—balloon-like undersleeves of white organdy, run around with a few narrow tucks, may be added. These undersleeves should be caught in at the wrist with close, narrow cuffs of embroidered jersey edged with deep frilling of the crisp white organdy.

Twine Hammocks

"Hammocks made of twine are the most sensible ones there are if you want something that can be carried in a trunk and that takes up very little room. They can be left out in the rain and sun during an entire season without being much the worse for wear; they are light and cool, and they look much prettier than a heavy hammock when they are hanging out of doors. They are easy to make, too," said one woman to her friend.

"When I was in Maine two years ago I used to enjoy watching the sea-workers' wives as they made nets of heavy twisted twine. The stitch, if you call it that, is the same as the hammock stitch, a loose mesh made by looping and knotting, passing the twine over the last mesh, knotting it firmly and passing on to the next mesh. The twine is wound on a wooden needle and is pulled back with the mesh board, a small wooden instrument. After a few trials I found that I could make the mesh very easily, though I could never work as rapidly as the fishermen's wife."

"So I set to work to make a hammock. Having procured my mesh board and needle, I got a skein of twine and two rings to hang the hammock up by, and set to work. The two ends of the hammock had the same number of meshes; the center was wider for seven or eight rows. The ends were finished with straight cords of twine like other hammocks, looped into the rings, and this hammock is as pretty and serviceable after five years as when it was made."

An Old Time Favorite

By Mrs. Knox

THERE is no dessert perhaps that has more friends, or has appeared more often on the family table than the old, time-tested favorite, we used to eat at Grandmother's house—plain, everyday, Lemon Sponge or Snow Pudding, as it is sometimes called.

Time has not seemed to alter its popularity either, for it is made as frequently today as it was then. If you have never tasted this delicious home-made pudding—you, and your family too, have a treat in store for them. Try it today. Of course it is made now as it was probably then with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Lemon Sponge or Snow Pudding

$\frac{1}{4}$ envelope of Knox Sparkling Gelatine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 cup lemon juice
Whites of 2 eggs

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes; dissolve in boiling water, add sugar, lemon juice and grated rind of one lemon; strain and set aside; occasionally stir mixture, and when quite thick, beat with wire spoon or whisk until frothy; add whites of eggs beaten stiff, and continue beating until stiff enough to hold its shape. Fill by spoonfuls on glass dish. Chill and serve with boiled custard. A very attractive dish may be prepared by cooking half the mixture red.

Whether it be an old favorite or a new dessert you are hunting—whether you wish a salad, a relish, a candy, or a home-made pudding—you will find the answer to your home cooking questions in my recipe books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." Write for your copy today. They are free—just enclose a 2c stamp to cover postage and mention your grocer's name. Write to

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF FORD
PRICE REDUCTION

Various Automobile Manufacturers Disclaim Any Immediate Intention of Lowering Prices of Output—Franklin Reduced

NEW YORK, New York—If declarations made by automobile dealers are to be taken at their face value there will be no immediate and general reduction in automobile prices, following the announced reductions averaging \$142 made by the Ford Motor Company. However, many outside of the motor field believe that prices generally must come down in company with declining prices in nearly all industries.

A Syracuse (New York) dispatch says that H. H. Franklin, president of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, has indicated the price reduction movement started by the Ford company and that a substantial reduction in Franklin cars has been made, amounting to 17 to 21 per cent.

According to a canvass made by the Wall Street Journal the main contention of the automobile manufacturers is that high costs of production preclude the possibility of an immediate cut.

Dealers in second-hand cars are likely to be considerably affected by the unexpected reduction in Ford prices. As far as can be learned, even Ford dealers had no inkling that prices would be cut at this time. A large business in used Ford and other cars has developed throughout the country, and the reduction on an average of \$142 a car should automatically diminish the value of cars in dealers' hands by that amount.

One dealer who does a large business in Ford cars pointed out that the question of deliveries should enter as a factor. Ford agencies, prior to an announcement of the cut, were promising cars to be delivered in a month to six weeks. Actual deliveries generally required two months. With the price cut in effect, it is possible that the volume of orders on the books may advance considerably, delaying deliveries, which may give used-car dealers an opportunity to liquidate their stocks.

Second-Hand Dealers

DETROIT, Michigan—Other automobile manufacturers here had no comment to make on reduction of Ford prices or as to whether it presages a general downward revision by other makers.

Heavy losses are ahead of second-hand dealers, however, according to general opinion. With new cars available at less than some dealers have been asking for used machines, many second-hand automobiles of lower priced makes bought in at war prices will have to be sacrificed.

Whether low-priced cars will follow the Ford example is largely guess work. A number of dealers took it for granted that manufacturers of more expensive automobiles would ignore the Ford price cutting entirely.

LANSING, Michigan—The Ford reduction proved a bomb in local automobile manufacturing circles. Nothing could have caused greater discussion nor been more unexpected. Statements of local manufacturers would indicate they sense no opportunity to follow the precedent set.

D. E. Bates, secretary of the Reo Motor Company, said: "I see nothing in present conditions to warrant this announcement of Mr. Ford."

Widespread Influence

President Verlinde, of the Oldsmobile Motor Works, had nothing to say. Another official of the company said: "Present costs make such a step appear like folly unless Ford has been one of the first offenders in the profiteer class."

One automobile manufacturer, however, declared the Ford policy would make itself felt by automotive manufacturers up to the Packard class.

President Harper of the Motor Wheel Corporation, with three units in this city, said: "It appears to be the start of an elimination of the smaller organizations competing with Ford." The Motor Wheel Corporation holds a contract to furnish Ford with wheels.

CHICAGO, Illinois—No motor manufacturer in this district admits any intention of meeting Ford's cut but the general impression is that they must, and that the reduction may embarrass the dealers. C. W. Nash, of the Nash Motor Company, stated that Nash motor prices would remain unchanged for some time and in 1921 would bring excellent business with production probably above this year's. "Much depends upon the bankers," he said. Against Price Cuts

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Local automobile manufacturers were practically unanimous in opinion that the Ford cut would not be reflected in higher priced cars and trucks manufactured in this city. The point was emphasized that there had been little reduction in the cost of raw materials, that labor was as high as ever, and with freight rates increasing there was little possibility of cutting prices for some time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The sentimental effect of the Ford price reduction will be felt, in some degree, generally in the automobile distributing trade, Minneapolis dealers expect, and probably will increase the holding-off tendency of new buyers.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can.....	35	35	35
Am Car & Fdry.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Express.....	140	140	140
Am Int Corp.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Loco.....	95	95	95
Am Smelters.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Woolen.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Anacosta.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalaya & W.....	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Baldwin Loco.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
B & O.....	44	44	44
Beth Steel B.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Can Pac.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Cent Leather.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Chandler.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. M. & St. P.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chic R I & P.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chino.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prods.....	86	86	86
Crucible Steel.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
do pfd.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Endicott John.....	69	69	69
Gen Electric.....	143	143	143
Gen Motors.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Goodrich.....	53	53	53
Inspiration.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int Paper.....	79	79	79
Kennecott.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
do pfd.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mex Pet.....	191	191	191
Midvale.....	39	39	39
Mo Pacific.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo Central.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
N. Y. Pacific.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
do pfd.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Penn.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pitts & W Va.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pierce-Arrow.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Reading.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rep I & Steel.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rep Motors.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Roy Dutt N Y.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Sinclair.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
So Pacific.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
So Railway.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
St. L. San Fr.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
St. L. Steel.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Texas Co.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Trans & Pac.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Pac.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Realty.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Utah Copper.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Vanadium.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Windsorhouse.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Total sales.....	956,000 shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2 %.....	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
Lib 4 %.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Lib 4 1/2 %.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 5 %.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 5 1/2 %.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 6 %.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lib 6 1/2 %.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Lib 7 %.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 7 1/2 %.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Lib 8 %.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Lib 8 1/2 %.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lib 9 %.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lib 9 1/2 %.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lib 10 %.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lib 10 1/2 %.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Lib 11 %.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lib 11 1/2 %.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lib 12 %.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Lib 12 1/2 %.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lib 13 %.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lib 13 1/2 %.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lib 14 %.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lib 14 1/2 %.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5 %.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Belgian 3 1/2 %.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of Paris 5 %.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
French 4 1/2 %.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Swiss 5 %.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 %.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Bosch.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Wool pfd.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Zinc.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Arizona Com.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Beth Steel.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Boston Elev.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Boston & Me.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal & Hecla.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Copper Range.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Daily-Daily.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Edison.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fairbanks.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Granby.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gray & Davis.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Green-Cann.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
I. C. C. & P.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Isle Royale.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lake Copper.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mass Elec pfd.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mass Gas.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May-Old Colony.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Miami.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mohawk.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Mullins Body.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
North Butte.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Old Dominion.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Oscoda.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Parish & Bing.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pond Creek.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Root & Van Der.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Stewart.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Swift & Co.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
United Fruit.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
United Shoe.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
U. S. Smelting.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Auto Fuel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Bethlehem 7 %.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Boston & Mont.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Carb Synd.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cities S. Bkrs Cts.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Dominion Oil.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Elk Basin.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glennrock.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Indian Pkg.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter Petrol.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Merritt.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Midwest Refg.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
No Am P & P.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Prod & Refrns.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Salt Creek.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Sinms Petro.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Stell.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Submarine Boat.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
United States Stm.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
White Oil.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

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FURTHER DECLINING
IN STOCK MARKET

Further substantial price reductions were established in yesterday's New York stock market. The oil and motors were particularly weak. The continued reports of falling commodity prices probably had much to do with the heavy securities market. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies had a net loss of 3 1/2. Mexican Petroleum 5 1/2. Invinible 1 1/2. Sinclair 1 1/2. Southern Pacific 1 1/2. Studebaker 2 1/2. American Beet Sugar 1 1/2. American Car & Foundry 1 1/2. American International 1 1/2. American Locomotive 1 1/2. American Woolen 2, Baldwin 1 1/2, Chandler 2 1/2, Rock Island 1 1/2, St. Paul 1 1/2, Corn Products 2 1/2, and Crucible 2 1/2. An irregular tone characterized the Boston market, and the closing showed mixed price changes.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

MILL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Amoskeag.....	76 1/2</

SOLVING THE VEXED ADRIATIC QUESTION

Italian Premier Is in Favor of Allowing Resumption of the Interrupted Direct Negotiations With the Jugo-Slavs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—When Italy was still a member of the Triple Alliance it was the custom to distinguish between her "allies" and her "friends"—a distinction which led cynics to remark that her "allies" were not her "friends," and her "friends" were not her "allies." When, in 1915, she denounced the Triple Alliance and allied herself with Great Britain, France and Russia, the terms "allies" and "friends" were, for a time, synonymous, and it was observed that, in distinction from the old bond with Germany and Austria-Hungary, this new agreement was a union of hearts and not merely a marriage of convenience. Latterly, however, as Italy became disillusioned by the results of the war, especially in regard to the Adriatic question, a change of opinion toward her new allies was observable. Italian newspapers began to criticize France and Great Britain; the Austrian Germans warmly received in Rome; Germany began to return to their old haunts in the peninsula. Complaints were heard that Great Britain and France had not treated Italy according to her merits, and finally, in a moment of dissatisfaction, Mr. Giolitti, the leader of the Neutralist Party in 1915, returned to power.

But in politics, especially in Italy, the unexpected usually happens, and it has been reserved to Mr. Giolitti, of all persons, to improve and restore the relations existing between his country and Great Britain and France. Such is the admitted result of his meetings with Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne and with Mr. Millerand at Aix-les-Bains.

Russo-Polish Policy

The Italian Premier, like his master, Mr. Depretis, a generation ago, has never occupied himself with foreign policy, and for that very reason, has never had any strong preferences for either of the two constellations, which divided the European firmament before the war. Mr. Giolitti has said that he was opposed to Italian intervention in 1915, not because he was on the side of the Germans or the Austrians, but because, like Lord Kitchener, he foresaw that the war would be long, and he did not believe that Italy, recently emerged from the Libyan campaign, was prepared for a protracted struggle. His idea was that she should have entered in to the battle simultaneously with the United States. Having thus explained his past attitude, he has had no difficulty in framing his present policy toward Russia—the most important European question at the moment—on the same lines as that of Mr. Lloyd George.

On the Russo-Polish question there are in Europe three main tendencies: that favorable to the Russian Soviets; that which has always supported the Poles, even when they seemed to be infected with imperialism; and that which desired to hold a medium course, defending the Poles as long as they remained content with their natural frontiers, but, at the same time, avoiding the mistake of Pitt and the majority of British statesmen, except Fox, in 1792, of declaring war against a foreign country, because it had inaugurated a reign of terror within its own borders. The first of these policies is that of the Italian Socialists and of many British Labor leaders, the second is that of France and of some British conservatives, the third is that of the British and Italian Premiers. They both realize that an independent Poland is a political necessity as well as a debt of honor; but they both desire commercial relations with Russia and the pacification of Europe. Italy is especially indicated as the mediating influence between the ardent friends of Poland and the zealous admirers of Soviet Russia. Only Mr. Giolitti has by this policy of moderation offended

the Socialists, whose 156 votes weigh so heavily in the party scales.

Italy and Slavonic Bloc

Simultaneously, he has alienated their most violent opponents, the Nationalists and Nationalistic Liberals, by announcing that he is in favor of solving the Adriatic question by resuming, or, at least, allowing the resumption at the initiative of the other party of the interrupted direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs. Just as, in 1867, Disraeli "dished" the Whigs and also his own extreme Tory supporters, so Mr. Giolitti has "dished" the Nationalists and the former Sonninians, who hailed their old enemy as a savior of the Adriatic. They believed that he would insist upon the Sonnini Treaty of London; he has quietly returned to the policy of direct negotiation, which was that of Mr. Tittoni and Mr. Nitti. No one familiar with Mr. Giolitti's past, could ever have suspected him of being a Jingo. After evacuating Valona, he could scarcely have demanded Sebenico.

It is time, indeed, for the definite settlement of the dispute between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs. In the general interest, while the Italian Nationalists believed time to be on their side, because the American presidential election may send to the White House a politician more favorable to their views than Mr. Wilson, the Jugo-Slavs and the Tzecho-Slovaks have been drawing closer together. Fears have been expressed in Italy, that this Slavonic "bloc" may have for one of its objects a freer access to the Adriatic, for Bohemia, except in the imagination of Shakespeare, has, like Switzerland, no sea coast. Even Bulgaria, with which Jugo-Slavia has resumed diplomatic relations, even Latin Rumania, despite the historical memories of Trajan's Column, might join this new confederation for economic purposes. Thus, with Greece in the south, and an indifferent Albania in the center, Italy would be cut off from the Balkans. Whereas, if she were on friendly terms with the Jugo-Slavs, no nation of the west would have such a favorable position for Balkan trade. Efforts are, indeed, being made to cultivate Albanian commerce, and an Italo-Albanian commercial conference has been held in Rome to examine the best means of improving the communications between the two countries and of developing the natural resources of the virgin soil of Albania. But the land of Skanderbeg is very poor compared with that of the Bohemians and that of the Croats and Serbs.

It is in these last that Italian trade should find profitable outlets, it is there that diplomacy should prepare the way for the commercial traveler. If Mr. Giolitti can succeed in solving the Adriatic question, he will have rendered a service to the general peace, as well as to his own country. Indeed, even the business men of Fiume, according to the Milanese "Corriere della Sera," have begun to demand the reestablishment of trade and railway communications with Jugo-Slavia. Fiume evidently cannot live on dithyrambs alone, but needs to do business with its natural " hinterland."

Italo-Swiss Relations

Mr. Giolitti has also taken advantage of these meetings abroad to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Motta, the President of the Swiss Confederation. Here again the Italian Premier has contributed toward the improvement of friendly feelings between Italy and one of her neighbors. Italy and Switzerland have no cause for suspicion or differences of opinion. No serious politician in Italy wishes to annex the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino, which has formed an integral part of the Swiss Confederation since 1803. The Ticinesi are a very industrious race, which has provided London with excellent "Italian" restaurants and sent to Italy the "Italian sugar-king," Mr. Maraini. Since the so-called "Bellinzona revolution" of 1890, due to the local quarrels between the Radicals and the Conservatives of the canton, Ticino has been quiet. Italy's main political interest there is that the Gothard railway, which traverses that canton from Airolo to Chiasso, should never

be controlled by Germany, which provided a portion of the capital required for its construction.

Both countries, Italy and Switzerland, are interested in the prevention of smuggling across the very difficult and artificial frontier on the Lake of Lugano, while during the war the latter town was a hot-bed of enemy propaganda, owing to its proximity to the Italian boundary. But, whereas French and Italian-Swiss have always been on the side of the Allies, even German-Swiss have now become far less favorable to Germany. "The victorious cause," as the poet Lucan wrote, "pleases the gods; it requires a Cato to espouse the cause of the vanquished."

There is, however, one economic obstacle to Italo-Swiss trade—the immense disparity between the Italian and the Swiss exchange. The last available quotation on the Milanese stock exchange shows that 100 Swiss francs are equivalent to 359 Italian lire. This enormous depreciation of Italian money in Switzerland makes all commerce between these two neighboring countries well-nigh ruinous. This summer the same phenomenon has been observable in the complete absence of Italian tourists, except a few profiteers, from Swiss resorts, which are next door to northern Italy. Naturally, with the Italian lira worth barely 28 Swiss centimes, Italian pleasure-seekers preferred to remain in their own country, which possesses many cool summer places, where, if there be no glaciers, the lira is at par. This question of the foreign exchange is, indeed, the most formidable economic problem facing Italy at present, and international agreements have done little to palliate it. Mr. Giolitti is primarily a financial expert, for he was originally an employee in the Ministry of Finance. Here is his next task.

REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Resolutions providing for the formation of an export corporation with a capital stock of 1,000,000 bales of cotton, for the reduction of acreage 33 1-3 per cent, and for the retirement of 25 per cent of the new crop from the market, were adopted by a large number of South Carolina cotton growers at a recent meeting in this city. A legal contract was approved by the gathering which provided for the signature of the farmers and a penalty in the courts for the violation thereof should they break their agreement to reduce their acreage by 33 1-3 per cent.

SHORTAGE OF CANS FOR THE FRUIT PACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The canners' fruit pack is being restricted by the shortage of cans, according to Charles H. Bentley, of the California Packing Corporation. In the east during the coal strike the tinplate mills were unable to get coke and steel billets from which tin is made. "Some mills shut down partially," said Mr. Bentley, "while some did not run at all last spring, and as a consequence the canners have been unable to secure the seasonal supply. The commercial can-makers have been out of tinplate in some sizes for some time, and it has created a very serious condition here on the coast."

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WHAT FRANCE MAY DO WITH THE RUHR

Talk of a New Occupation Grows Louder and Louder as Complaints Multiply Concerning the Bad Faith of Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The clearest exposition of France's intentions in respect of the Ruhr, that rich German coal district which France is accused of coveting, has been given by Charles Bonneton, a well-known publicist. Everything that passes leads to the belief that sooner or later—probably sooner—France will occupy this territory. The complaints that Germany is not fulfilling her obligations multiply. The accusations of bad faith are persistent. The talk of a new occupation grows louder and louder. The execution of such a policy would doubtless shock opinion abroad. It is as well, therefore, to attempt to understand in advance the motives which France alleges would justify such an occupation.

They are given very frankly by Mr. Bonneton. Never, he says, has any French statesman nor any Frenchman of good sense, dreamt of annexing or even of occupying permanently the Ruhr Valley. For the French the occupation of the Ruhr is a means and not an end.

He repudiates the charge of imperialism. Although it is true that France is prepared to advance into the Ruhr and is showing many signs of making that advance at an early date, she has three positive reasons.

Debtor and Creditor

In the first place the occupation of the Ruhr would be a simple act analogous to that of a creditor who seizes the goods of a recalcitrant debtor. Germany is not delivering the proper quantities of coal to France. French industry is thus made almost impossible. Its recovery is retarded. The want of coal is extremely dangerous for France. If the factories cannot get going, if unemployment spreads, then Bolshevism will make progress in the country. Now it is urged that France has an undisputed right of this coal and if Germany does not give it then France is entitled to take it. The occupational forces would not be in the valley itself but would control all the exits. Thus as coal left the valley it would be stopped by the French, who would take their share and leave the rest to Germany.

In the second place the occupation of the Ruhr is regarded as a means of exercising pressure on Germany. She continues in spite of promises to prepare her revenge. All the mili-

tary experts, it is declared, send reports to that effect. Not only does Germany not deliver up the 15,000 cannon that she possesses, but she continues to make more. Whatever may be one's opinion about this outcry, there is no doubt that there is a belief in France that the country is or will be menaced. The occupation of the Ruhr would force Germany to obey the dictates of France. Her refusal to carry out the terms of the Treaty would be followed by a solemn warning. France would say: "If you do not hand over your cannon it is you who will get no coal."

A Strategic Point

In the third place the occupation would be a military operation. The Ruhr is a strategic point. However much countries which are remote from France may suppose French fears unfounded, certain it is that there is a genuine misgiving lest the Bolsheviks and the Germans should make or have made an alliance for the purpose of repudiating altogether the Versailles Treaty. In this event the occupation of the Ruhr becomes a terrible weapon. Northern Germany, that is to say Prussia, would be left largely without coal. Southern Germany would attempt to make peace with France. Now, in spite of all denials, France does cherish the hope of dividing Germany, of separating north from south. She would not regret any measure which brought about the detachment of Bavaria. Mr. Fehrenbach in the Reichstag has admitted the possibility of such a detachment in certain circumstances.

"This terrible weapon we would not use unless it were justified by the necessities of legitimate defense. It would be a war measure and would be of short duration. It would cease when Germany fulfilled her obligations."

It is an obvious comment, of course, that the temptation to prolong such an occupation until the desire that is held in influential quarters to separate Germany is made a reality, would be strong and perhaps irresistible.

Cutting Off Russia

In the first case, continues Mr. Bonneton, we simply take our own coal. In the second case we force Germany to disarm. In the third case we defend ourselves against invasion in cutting off Prussia.

What has brought up this question of occupation is not the recurrence

of unpleasant incidents but the discussion which is now taking place about the long postponed conference. France and Germany are bound to be in discord. French claims for reparation are already represented as much higher than the amount to which Germany can agree. Attempts are being made to show that German families would be called upon to pay in taxes more than they actually earn.

France is likely to press for payment. There is no diminution of her demands. If French ministers were inclined to agree to a compromise there are powerful critics such as Mr. Poincaré who would make their voices heard. Thus it would seem that if England supports France, if there is no open rupture of the entente, Germany will be faced with a document which she will have to sign—or take the consequences. These consequences will almost certainly include an occupation of the Ruhr.

A Declaration of Bankruptcy

If Germany signs under protest, declaring her intention of not paying, she will find no credits abroad. It will be equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy, since she will not meet her engagements.

If she signs without protest she must, of course, pay. The charge upon her will be a heavy one.

To refuse to sign is to provoke this dreaded occupation. Germany searches, says Mr. Bonneton, the means to make the occupation more difficult by spreading the absurd legend that France is imperialist. She represents that France is endeavoring to concentrate in her hands not only the iron ore, but also the coal of Europe, in order that she can domi-

nate Europe, thanks to this double wealth.

In advance, therefore, France is fighting this idea by explaining, or endeavoring to explain, her real motive and in justifying her action. It is emphatically denied that any territorial annexations are intended. France, it is said, wants permanently neither the Ruhr nor the Rhineland provinces.

RACIAL EQUALITY IN THE PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—When the League of Nations' Assembly meets in the middle of November, the Commonwealth will assuredly be well represented. Australia recognizes that Japan may, and probably will, raise the whole question of racial equality in connection with the mandate in the Commonwealth for the Pacific islands south of the equator. It will be remembered that Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, fought a long battle against Japanese claims at the Peace Conference, and he might well have failed if President Wilson had not thrown his weight into the scale. At the coming Assembly Japan may seek modification of the mandates and may also raise the question of race discrimination. The visit of inspection by Australian Government representatives to the territories which were formerly German but now are held by Australia under mandate, was apparently in anticipation of criticisms which may be made at the League Assembly in November. Of course the Australian party did not visit the Marshall or Caroline groups which are similarly held by Japan.

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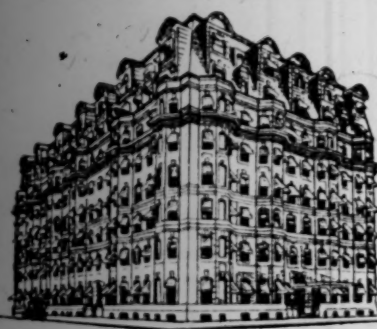
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Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
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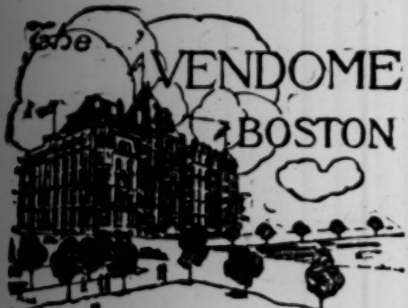
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE SQUAD OUT
AT CALIFORNIA

Famous Pacific Coast University at Berkeley Has Some Splendid Material Out for Its Varsity Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California.—Football practice in all Pacific Coast Conference colleges opened September 15. The University of California had a turnout of over 60 candidates when the men were called together on California Field for initial instructions. Over half of the men were veterans of former California varsities and freshman teams.

Prospects for a winning varsity are bright this year at the Berkeley college. Only a few veterans of the varsity eleven have left college. C. A. Wells, last year's star fullback, is no longer back at his old position, but will lend his football knowledge and experience to the freshman team as coach. The chief weakness which looms up in the makeup of the Blue and Gold eleven is in the kicking department. S. N. Beam '23 of last year's freshman team was counted on for this work, but he has failed to return. His punts were averaging above 40 yards last year while he was one of the best prospects for a tackle.

Among the veterans who are back are the following: O. C. Majors '21, captain and picked for two years as the best tackle on the coast. His defensive and offensive play are of the first order. Majors has weight, experience and football knowledge equal to the best. He is popular with every man in college and should be a big factor in California victories.

At the other tackle R. N. Cramer '21 will probably win a place. He is a low-charging, hard-hitting man with weight and endurance. Charles Keller '23 will also be out for the team. He is small, but a fine tackler and an old hand at the game. L. K. Wilson '21 is another old varsity man who may win a place.

At the guard positions E. W. Fisher '21 and S. N. Barnes '22 are the two most promising early season prospects. Both have won their letters on the varsity and have records which entitle them to respect on every gridiron in the conference. Fisher has never been kept out of a game and he is expected to win a place on the first team easily. Barnes is a former center but has been found more capable at guard. There are two fine men from last year's freshman team out, but inexperience is expected to keep them off the squad this year.

A. R. Latham '21 will be back in his position at center. He is a hard fighter and handles himself particularly well on the defensive. M. V. Clark and Robert Gallagher of the freshman team last year should give him a battle for the position.

The two positions at end are going to be the scene of one of the keenest battles in years this season. California has two varsity ends from last year's team back, J. J. Cline '22 and K. L. Engstrom '22, but they are not favored to beat out the two men from the freshman team who will be eligible this year. H. P. Muller '23 who has not yet returned from Antwerp where he won third place in the high jump, is regarded as a sure choice for one end, while Charles Toney '22 will probably win the other position. Muller is fast, dependable and knows the game thoroughly. He can kick, pass and tackle. He is one of the best football men California has drawn in years. Toney is one of the steady players who are so valuable to a team.

In the backfield California should hold her own with any team on the coast. C. F. Erb Jr. '23 is picked as the quarterback though he will encounter strong competition from J. W. Higson '21, who played two years ago, and either A. B. Sprott '21 or K. S. Deeds '22, halfbacks who are also capable quarters. Erb is a fine field general and has played football since his first year in high school. He is light but fast and should be a valuable groundrunner around the ends.

At fullback W. H. Ellis '22 will probably stand a good chance. His fumbling has kept him out of the game for two years; but Coach Andrew Smith hopes that the improvement of last season will be continued this year, in which case he is one of the hardest hitting men California has. R. A. Berkeley '23 and R. C. Bell '22 will be other men out for the position. Berkeley is fast, heavy, and a good kicker.

At the halfback positions there are men of every qualification. C. L. Rowe '21 has played for two years on the varsity. He is a good man around the ends and has weight enough to hit the line. His steady and consistent performances have always landed him a place in the backfield, although he has never been favored early in the season when flashier players attract attention. Sprott should be back again this year. He is a valuable man. Two years ago he was considered the most promising halfback in the country. R. S. Murray '21 and M. E. van Sant '23 are both 101-lbs. men on the track and have plenty of football experience. Both men are light, however, and require a strong line in order to get away in a broken field. Frank Davis '23 is another fast back with weight and dodging qualifications.

The California schedule this year includes three conference games. The first against Oregon Agricultural College at Portland, Oregon, the second against Washington State College at

Berkeley, and the Stanford-California game at Berkeley. These games have been set toward the end of the season so that the teams will be in good condition and well trained, affording a true decision as to their merits. California is conceded an even chance in these games, though strong competition is expected from the north, and Stanford always puts up a battle royal against the Blue and Gold.

California is looking forward to the realization of her hopes this year in being chosen to represent the west at Pasadena. The Pacific Coast Conference winner is always accorded the honor of meeting one of the eastern teams at the Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day in the southern city. There is great interest in this game this season due to the victory of Harvard last winter. The schedule follows:

September 25—San Francisco Olympic Club at Berkeley.
October 2—Santa Clara College at Berkeley; 9—Saint Mary's College at Berkeley; 16—University of Nevada at Berkeley; 23—University of Utah at Berkeley; 30—Oregon Agricultural College at Portland.
November 6—Washington State College at Berkeley; 20—Leland Stanford Junior University at Berkeley.

WHITE SOX TAKE
FIRST OF SERIES

Coming Together of Champions and the League Leaders Develops Into Practically a Rout

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	51	53	.492
Chicago	52	55	.486
New York	50	57	.468
St. Louis	48	59	.447
Boston	47	60	.438
Washington	42	65	.393
Detroit	38	69	.352
Philadelphia	35	72	.328

RESULTS THURSDAY
Chicago 10, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 4 (first game).
St. Louis 3, Detroit 0 (second game).
Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Cleveland and Chicago came together yesterday in the first of three games to decide

no runs, while St. Louis scored three in the second contest. The scores:

First Game			
	Innings	1	2
St. Louis	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	9
Batteries—Davis and Severide; Moriarty, Fried, Baumgartner and Almsmith.			
Umpires—Moriarty and Hildebrand.			

Second Game
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Louis: 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 10 1
Detroit: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 2
Batteries—Bayne and Billings; Bogart, Ayers and Manion. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

RED SOX BAT HARD
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston got 16 hits today and defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 2. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 16	R	H
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 10 0		
Batteries—Myers and Schang; Perry and Walker. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.			

RESULTS THURSDAY
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 0.
(Philadelphia 7, Boston 6 (first game).
Philadelphia 6, Boston 1 (second game).
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Boston at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Nothing occurred in the National League yesterday which had bearing upon the pennant struggle, but third place came nearer falling from the grasp of the Cincinnati champions and erstwhile leaders. Pittsburgh, encouraged by their double defeat of the Reds on Wednesday, followed up their elimination of the Ohioans as championship contenders by administering another setback—again in the form of a shutout, the second in three starts. If Pittsburgh wins and Cincinnati loses today and tomorrow, George Gibson's nine will be on even terms for third place consideration.

Even after their double setback yesterday the Boston Braves face a handicap of 4½ games in their plunge for the cellar. If they continue their present gait, however, the men of G. T. Stallings, in their downward career, may yet overtake the last-placers before the season ends.

REDS ARE ONCE MORE SHUT OUT
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Cincinnati did not score off A. W. Cooper yesterday. Pittsburgh bunched hits in the fourth and sixth innings and won, 4 to 0. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 2 0 3 4 9	R	H
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Keller and Rariden. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.			

PHILADELPHIA TAKES TWO
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Boston pitchers were easy for Philadelphia yesterday. In the first game the locals got 15 hits off John Scott, and won 7 to 6; while 13 hits in the second contest brought Philadelphia a 6-to-1 victory. The scores:

First Game			
	Innings	1	2
Philadelphia	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H
Boston	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 x—6 13 0		
Batteries—Hubbell and Wheat; McQuillen, Perroni and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.			

Second Game
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Philadelphia: 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 x—6 13 0
Boston: 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—1 8 0
Batteries—Hubbell and Wheat; McQuillen, Perroni and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY
HAS SWIMMING GALA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Favored by splendid conditions, the Dublin University Swimming Club held a most successful gala at Clontarf Baths last month. Racing all through was very keen and the proceedings came to a close with an evenly contested water-polo match.

RESULTS:
100-Yard Ladies' Handicap—Won by Miss P. Healy; Miss B. Young, second; Miss Brophy, third. Time—10:7.
100-Yard Handicap (Open)—Won by P. J. Whitty; T. O'Brien, second; G. E. Strahan, third. Time—7:8.
66-Yard Club Handicap—Won by R. A. Dench; J. D. Clinch, second; J. V. Bate-man, third.

Water Polo Match—Dublin University and Clontarf S. C. tied at 1 goal each.

J. B. KELLY TO RETIRE SOON
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—J. B. Kelly and Paul Costello, local oarsmen, who won the pair-oared race in the Olympic Games, arrived home here from Europe and were given a royal welcome by local admirers Wednesday. Kelly, who also won the Olympic singles championship, said he was about through with rowing as a racing game and that he intended to coach his cousin, Costello, so that he could succeed him as rowing champion of the world.

EASTERN ARCHERS TO MEET
NEWTON, Massachusetts.—The annual tournament and championship meeting of the Eastern Archery Association will be held under the auspices of the Newton Archers, on the Newton Center Playground, October 11 and 12.

WALES OUTLOOK
FOR RUGBY GOOD

Schedule of Games With England, Ireland, Scotland and France for Next Winter Is Arranged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Wales.—The international matches in which Wales is engaged have been fixed for this season as follows:

Jan. 15—England v. Wales, away.
Feb. 15—Wales v. Scotland, at Swansea; 26—Wales v. France, at Cardiff.
March 12—Ireland v. Wales, away.

It may be declared with confidence that Rugby football will never cease to be a popular game in South Wales. It has in it, as a game, so much that appeals to the sportsman and it is so great a game to play that there will always be Rugby players and Rugby teams, whether they have a great following or not. But is Rugby football in South Wales to maintain its priority in popularity? Till yesterday it could be said with truth that "the handling code" was the great winter game of the industrial districts, which extend from the River Wye to the borders of Carmarthenshire. In the public estimation there was no game to compare with Rugby football. Most of its enthusiastic followers declare today, on the strength of the play of last season, that there still is no game to compare with Rugby football as it should, and can, be played.

Yet, in spite of this, in spite of the fact that more Rugby clubs are coming into existence, and the influence of the game is extending westward into Pembrokeshire, it still remains true that, relatively, Rugby football is not holding its own in Wales, its greatest stronghold. At first sight it may seem as if this is rather too great a claim to make; but if the football history of the past 30 years be studied, it will be found that South Wales has almost invariably provided the best team of the season, either Llanelly, Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, Newport, or Pontypool, and last season, certainly, Newport was the best club side in the United Kingdom.

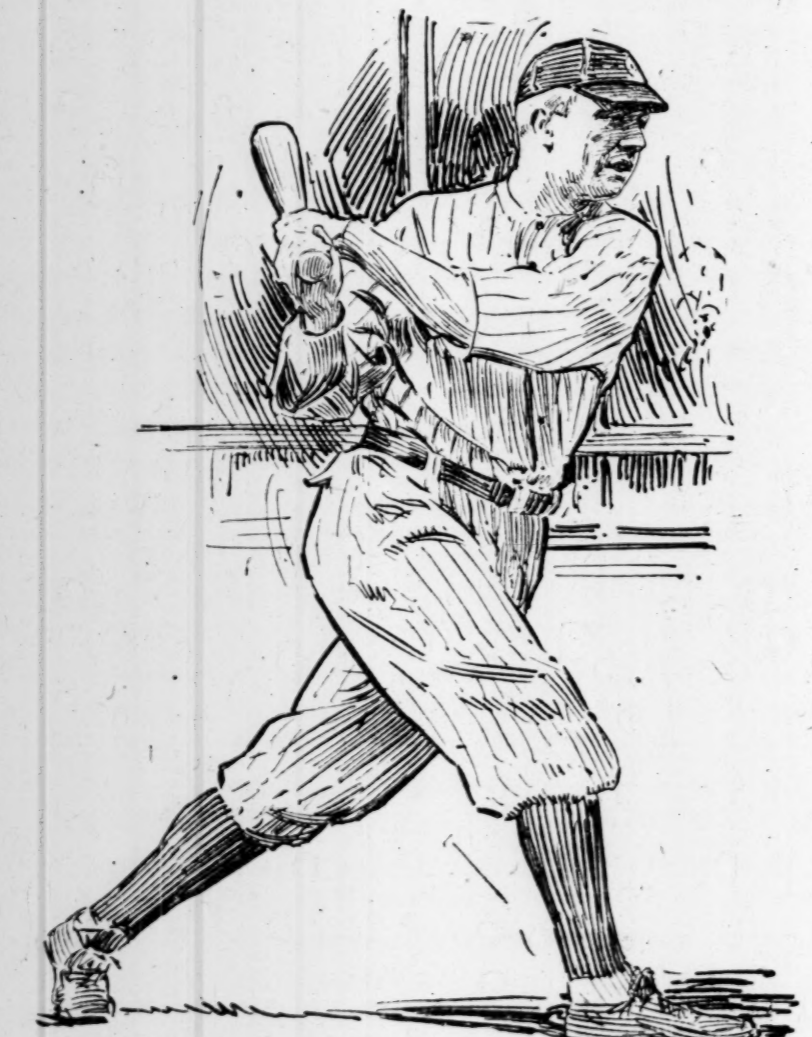
In international Rugby, also, although there was some falling off just before the war, Welsh international teams have reaped a larger harvest of honor than those of either England, Scotland, or Ireland. During all that period, Association football has been played in South Wales. Probably, throughout the whole time, there were actually more Association clubs than Rugby clubs, but the standard of play in the "drabbling code" never rose to anything like the level attained by the best Rugby players in the world. Her Association players were mediocre, at any rate those of them who played at home, and the successes of the teams were negligible.

But the process which has taken place in so many other districts of the United Kingdom, where Rugby once was the popular game, is assuredly taking place in South Wales, and there is springing up a new football-loving population, which outnumber the old Rugby-loving community. Formerly a 10,000 gate for a first-class Rugby club match was regarded as satisfactory, and a 20,000 gate as exceptional, though the attendances at international matches often have been limited only by the capacity of the grounds on which they were played. But today it is an undoubted fact that Association matches attract consistently larger gates in Cardiff and Swansea, while at Newport it was only the exceptional success of the Rugby team last season which enabled the Rugby game to claim precedence in public favor.

It seems extremely probable that Rugby will have to take a second place as far as "gates" are concerned. But there need be no doubt at all that the handling game will maintain its place in the affections of a sufficient number of the sport-loving public to enable it still to carry on the work of past years in providing recreation for players and spectators. In part, no doubt, those who are responsible for the management of Rugby football may blame themselves for the falling away of some of their former players. One weak point with reference to the amateur game is that the management is rather happy-go-lucky, and the Welsh Union made a mistake at its last annual meeting in refusing to accept a resolution, which would have had the effect of compelling punctuality. Undoubtedly Rugby football is shedding supporters every week because of the unpunctuality of players. Injury is also being done to the Rugby game in South Wales because of the character of the games which often are played between Welsh sides. If Cardiff, Newport, Llanelly, Neath and Swansea are playing English sides, as a rule good football is seen. When the Welsh sides are opposed to each other, they seem bent upon preventing scores, rather than upon opening up the play to secure scores. The result has been that purely Welsh matches have been extremely dull, and the public will not go to see dull football.

So much has been said upon club football because interest in club football, and the development of players by club games, are the foundations upon which international success is built. So far as can be seen at present there is every prospect that Welsh club football will not fall below its average level. The possibility is that any one of the half-dozen leading clubs may next season, in consequence,

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RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway's Phone Beach 1250



Tris Speaker, manager of the Cleveland American League Club

CLOSE POLO GAME IS
WON BY BRYN MAWR

WESTBURY, New York.—The Bryn Mawr Foxhunters won the third game of the United States Junior polo championship tournament of 1926 here Wednesday when they defeated the Cooperstown junior four by a score of 9 to 7. The game was a well-played and hard-fought affair. So evenly did the two teams play that at the end of the first half of the final chucker the score was tied at 7 goals all. In two of the periods, the first and fifth, there was no scoring.

F. H. Prince Jr., of the losing team, was easily the individual star of the game. He was all over the field. He not only drove the ball with great accuracy, but helped his teammates greatly. The summary:
BRYN MAWR. COOPERSTOWN.
J. C. Cooley, 1; G. G. Bacon, R. E. Strawbridge Jr., 2; E. C. Bacon, R. E. Strawbridge Jr., 3; F. von Stade, C. F. Lee, 4; Back, 5; F. H. Prince Jr., 6; Score—Bryn Mawr Foxhunters, 9; Cooperstown, 7. Goals—Lee, 3; Cooley, 2; R. E. Strawbridge Jr., 2; R. E. Strawbridge Jr., 2; for Bryn Mawr; Prince, 3; von Stade, 2; E. C. Bacon, 2; for Cooperstown. Referee—H. H. Holmes.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON
STARS AT WILLIAMS

WILLAMSTOWNS, Massachusetts.—In the first scrimmage of the season the Williams College varsity football squad made an encouraging showing in a long battle with the scrubs.

Capt. B. L. Boynton's work featured the attack of the regulars, with eight veterans of last year in the lineup. R. S. Hibbard '21 of last year's eleven, Donald McLean and Boynton looked good in the backfield. Later W. E. Hoyt Jr. '23 and W. E. Richmond Jr. '23 went behind the line.

Among the forwards the work of F. W. Fuller Jr. '21 who weighs 190 pounds, stood out.

SYRACUSE INVITATION RUN
SYRACUSE, New York.—An invitation cross-country run is being planned at Syracuse University to take place October 16. The following institutions have been invited to compete:

Cornell University, Columbia University, Colgate University, Dartmouth College, Lafayette College, Princeton University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania, Yale University, Harvard University, Brown University.

CHICAGO TAKES FIRST HONORS

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Chicago hit three Cleveland pitchers heavily and won the first game of the series here for the leadership of the American League, 10 to 3. Cleveland took a lead of one run in the first inning on a hit and an error, but Chicago tied it up in the fourth on singles by Oscar Felsch and John Collins, followed by a double steal. The White Sox forged ahead in the sixth, making three runs on two hits, two errors, and an out at first. In the seventh the champions tallied on an error, Joseph Jackson's single, and Felsch's two-base hit, while in the eighth they made the game safe by doubling their total. Cleveland secured their final two in the same inning. It is estimated that 30,000 people attended the contest. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Chicago	0 0 1 0 3 1 5 10 15	R	H
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 3		
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Bagby, Caldwell, Uhle and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill and Owens.			

BROWNS WIN TWO
DETROIT, Michigan.—With a lead of eight runs in the first three innings, St. Louis took the first game from Detroit, 8 to 4. William Bayne allowed

regularly since 1907-8. He played for Wales against Scotland in 1912, and subsequently played against Ireland, South Africa, and France that season, and against England in 1913. Plum-mey was one of the British team which visited South Africa in 1910.

The Neath captaincy has been conferred upon Gwyn Thomas, who was educated at Edinburgh University and played for the Varsity team. He has also assisted the famous touring side, the Barbarians, and last season played with such success for Neath, that he was selected as first reserve for Wales. He is an admirable full-back and a great dropkick. It was his success in dropping a goal which enabled Neath to be one of the two clubs that defeated Newport last season, and it is rather a curious fact that the similar success of his rival, Joseph Rees, of Swansea, the Welsh fullback, gave Swansea the honor of causing the downfall of the Uskiders.

W. C. HAGEN WINS
OPEN TOURNEY

Former United States Champion Defeats Field of 60 Opponents at Bellevue Country Club

SYRACUSE, New York.—W. C. Hagen, former United States open golf champion, won the invitation professional tournament held over the course of the Bellevue Country Club, in which more than 60 professionals and one amateur, T. D. Armour of Scotland, amateur champion of France, competed. Hagen made the second 36 holes in 145 strokes, which with the 148 score he made on the first 36 made his total 293 for the two days' play. His play was the feature all through the tourney.

Patrick Boyle of Deal, New Jersey and Patrick O'Hara of Westfield, New Jersey, tied for second and third places. Each took 301 strokes for the four rounds. O'Hara had the last nine holes in 32, a remarkable feat.

The fourth to finish was Leo Diegel of Chicago, whose score was 305. Five strokes behind Diegel were Emmet French of Youngstown, Ohio, and John Hutchinson of Philadelphia. M. J. Brady of Detroit was seventh, with 311. J. Mitchell had 312, while Armour, the amateur, took 314 strokes and O. H. Ackney was tenth with 316.

COONEY SIGNED BY BRAVES
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—John Cooney, left-handed pitching recruit with two no-hit games to his credit this year, has been acquired by the Boston National League Club. Cooney, who is the son of a former major league shortstop, has played chiefly with independent teams.

LUNDGREN BEATS RAY
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday).—J. W. Ray, the United States one-mile runner and member of the American team which competed in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, was defeated in a mile race here today by Lundgren, the Swedish runner.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday).—In the Scottish League Association football Wednesday, Kilmarnock defeated Greenock Morton, 3 to 1, and the Airdrieonians defeated Queens Park, 4 to 1.

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THE HOME FORUM

Autumn

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on.

—Emily Dickinson.

Ibsen to Björnson

Rome, January 9th, 1884.

Dear Björnson:

Thank you for your New Year's letter. And pardon me for waiting until today to send you an answer. You must not think that in the meantime I have been in doubt regarding the matter. To me there was nothing to consider; immediately after I had read your letter I had the answer ready, and here it is.

I neither can nor will take any leading position at the Christiania Theater. My theatrical experiences and the recollections of home are not of such a nature that I should feel any inclination to revive them in practice. I might certainly feel a responsibility and a duty in the matter if I thought that as director I could do anything to the advantage of our dramatic art; but of this I despair greatly. Our theater staff is demoralized, will not submit to discipline and yield absolute obedience; and moreover, we have a press which is ever ready to support the refractory ones against the leader. This is the chief reason with us why we cannot, as in other countries where the anarchistic tendencies are less developed, obtain any real ensemble. I do not think I could succeed in changing these conditions to something better; for they are too closely connected with our whole national view of life; and moreover, my inclination for the practical business of the theater is too small. Therefore I would not under any circumstances undertake this matter.

But, dear Björnson, the main point, however, is this, that it is not me at all whom the committee wants. For it is you and no one else. Whether the hesitation which you feel in accepting the offer is quite conquerable I naturally cannot judge; but I would feel a hearty joy for the sake of the whole matter if it were not. I shall of course assume under all circumstances that you will reject the offer only after the closest consideration.

But, whatever you make up your mind to do yourself, the proper authorities ought to provide that your son be attached to the theater—that is if he is willing. Last fall I exchanged a couple of letters with him concerning other affairs, and I still further gained confirmation of my conviction that in him we would be able to get just that technical techni-

cal officer whom we most of all need. Schröder might then, in case of need, remain—that is provided you cannot by any means accept the committee's offer.

Besides, I must say that I am not quite sure whether the Christiania public at present really feels the need of a good theater. The concourse which the operetta and equestrian performances at Tivoli almost always can enjoy, and the interest which is shown in the students' and showmen's amateur performances, seem to me to suggest a point of culture which not yet quite grasps the true dramatic art. For that reason I regret that the opera at the Christiania Theater was abandoned. The opera requires less culture of its public than does the drama. Therefore, it flourishes in the large garrison cities, in the mercantile cities, and wherever a numerous aristocracy is gathered. But from an opera public may be gradually developed a dramatic public. And for the theater's staff, also, the opera has a disciplinary power; under the baton the individual has to place himself in perfect submission.—From "Speeches and New Letters," by Henrik Ibsen (tr. by Arne Kildal).

Newcomers in Australia

Mid-Nineteenth Century

A new heaven and a new earth! Tier beyond tier, height above height, the great wooded ranges go rolling away westward, till on the lofty skyline they are drowned with a gleam of everlasting snow. To the eastward they sink down, breaking into isolated forest-fringed peaks, and rock-crowned eminences, till with rapidly straightening lines they fade into the broad, gray plains beyond which the southern ocean is visible by the white sea-haze upon the sky.

All creation is new and strange. The trees, surpassing in size the largest English oaks, are of a species we have never seen before. The graceful shrubs, the bright-colored flowers, the very grass itself, are of species unknown in Europe; while, flaming lilies and brilliant parrots fly whistling, not unmusically, through the gloomy forest, and overhead in the higher fields of air, still lit up by the last rays of the sun, countless cockatoos wheel and scream in joy, as we may see the gulls do about an English headland.

To the northward a great glen, sinking suddenly from the saddle on which we stand, stretches away in long vista, until it joins a broader valley, through which we can dimly see a full-fed river winding along in gleaming reaches, through level meadow land, interspersed with clumps of timber.

We are in Australia. Three hundred and fifty miles south of Sydney, on the great watershed which divides the Bellour from the Maryburning, since better known as the snowy river of Gipsland.

As the sun was going down on the scene I have been describing, James Stockbridge and I, Geoffrey Hamlyn, reined up our horses on the ridge above mentioned, and gazed down the long gully which lay stretched at our feet. Only the tallest trees stood with their higher boughs glowing with the gold of the departing day, and we stood undetermined which route to pursue, and half inclined to camp at the next water-hole we should see.

At this time our new home about two years, and were beginning to get comfortable and contented. We had had little trouble with the blacks, and having taken possession of a fine piece of country, were flourishing and well-to-do.

We had never heard from home but once, and that was from Tom Troubridge, soon after our departure, telling us that if we succeeded he should follow, for that the old place seemed changed now we were gone. We had neither of us left any near relations behind us, and already we began to think that we were cut off for ever from old acquaintances and associations, and were beginning to be resigned to it.

Let us return to where he and I were standing alone in the forest. I dismounted to get right some strap or another, and instead of getting on my horse again at once, stood leaning against him, looking at the prospect.

Stockbridge sat in his saddle immovable and silent as a statue, and when I looked in his face I saw that his heart had traveled farther than his eye could reach, and that he was looking far beyond the horizon that bounded his earthly vision, away to the pleasant old home which was home to us no longer.

"Jim," said I, "I wonder what is going on at Drumton now?" "I wonder," he said softly. "There was some noise in the air, beside the evening rustle of the south wind among the tree-tops. Now it sounded like a far-off hubbub of waters, now swelled up harmonious, like the booming of cathedral bells across some rich old English valley on a still summer's afternoon."

"There are cattle down there, certainly," I said, "and a very large number of them; they are not ours, depend upon it; there are men with them, too, or they would not make so much noise. Can it be the blacks driving them off from the strangers we stayed with last night, do you think? If so, we had best look out for ourselves."

"Blacks could hardly manage such a large mob as there are there," said James. "I'll tell you what I think it is, old Jim; it's some new chums going to cross the watershed, and look for the new gold on the south; so, let us go down and meet them; they will camp down by the river yonder."

James was right. All doubt about

what the new comers were was solved before we reached the river, for we could hear the rapid detonation of the stock-whips loud above the lowing of the cattle; so we sat and watched them debouch from the forest into the broad river meadows in the gathering gloom; saw the scene so venerable

The Drawings of Dürer

There are great attractions in tracing the development of a representative artist, and in realizing how far his creations are molded by the stuff with which his predecessors supplied

and brought the mountain snows down the Tennessee River with a great rushing turbulence, and it lifted a wild, imperious, chanting voice into the primeval stillness. A delicate vernal haze began to pervade the air, and a sweet placidity, as if all nature were in a dream, . . . an expectant mo-



A drawing by Albrecht Dürer

© Braun & Co.

and ancient, so seldom seen in the Old World—the patriarchs moving into the desert with all their wealth, to find a new pasture-ground. A simple primitive action, the first and simplest act of colonization, yet producing such great results on the history of the world, as did, the parting of Lot and Abraham in times gone by.

First came the cattle lowing loudly, some trying to stop and graze on the rich pasture after their long day's travel, some heading noisily toward the river, now beginning to steam with the rising evening mist. . . . Behind the cattle came horsemen, some six or seven in number, and last, four drays, bearing the household goods, came crawling up the pass.

We had time to notice that there were women on the foremost dray, when it became evident that the party intended camping in a turn of the river just below. One man kicked his feet out of the stirrups, and sitting loosely in his saddle, prepared to watch the cattle for the first few hours till he was relieved. Another lit a fire against a fallen tree, and while the bullock-drivers were busy unyoking their beasts, and the women were clambering from the dray, two of the horsemen separated from the others, and came forward to meet us.

Both of them I saw were men of vast stature. One rode upright, with a military seat, while his companion had his feet out of his stirrups, and rode loosely, as if tired with his journey. Further than this, I could distinguish nothing in the darkening twilight; but, looking at James, I saw that he was eagerly scanning the strangers, with elevated eyebrow and opened lips. Ere I could speak to him, he had dashed forward with a shout, and when I came up with him, wondering, I found myself shaking hands, talking and laughing, everything in fact short of crying, with Major Buckley and Thomas Troubridge.

"Range up alongside here, Jeff, you rascol," said Tom, "and let me get a fair hug at you. What do you think of this for a lark, eh?—to meet you out here, all promiscuous, in the forest like Prince Arthur! We could not get out of our way to see you, though we knew where you were located, for we must hurry on and get a piece of country we have been told of on the next river. We are going to settle down close by you, you see. We'll make a new Drumton in the wilderness."—Henry Kingsley.

Gulls in an Aëry

Morrice

Gulls in an aëry morrice
Gleam and vanish and gleam . . .
The full sea, sleepily basking,
Dreams under skies of dream.

Gulls in an aëry morrice
Circle and swoop and close . . .
Fuller and ever fuller
The rose of the morning blown.

—W. E. Henley.

him, and how far his studies of the world around him, enabled him to add to the general storehouse of art. Many of the figures which Dürer drew were traditional, and in many of them he did no more than modify that which others before him had drawn. Others of his figures are creations of his own, and on these his drawings and sketches throw welcome light.

To some of his drawings Dürer added remarks on a later occasion. At certain times of his life he seems to have passed in review the contents of his portfolios. This is illustrated by the earliest portraits which he drew from his reflection in the looking-glass. . . . In the one the boy's chin rests on his hand, it is unfinished and was evidently discarded as a failure. In the other, the boy in the same clothes is represented sitting up. This drawing was finished, and beneath it, late in life, Dürer wrote, "This I drew from my reflection in the looking-glass in the year 1484, when I was a child."

The desire to draw from an early age was strong within him. While he was training to be a goldsmith with his father, he already drew in his leisure hours. Besides the early portraits of himself, there is a drawing of a lady holding a falcon, on which another hand has added these words: "This too is old. Albrecht Dürer previous to his coming to paint in the house of Wolgemut, drew it for me on the upper floor of the back house."

Dürer's drawings and sketches are very numerous. Some are studies for his paintings. The relative number of the studies that were made for a special work, and the care with which they were drawn, point to the relative importance, in the artist's eyes, of the work for which they were intended.

Some of Dürer's drawings represent the inspiration of the moment and stand by themselves.—"Albrecht Dürer," by Lina Eckenstein.

Springtime in East Tennessee

The winter was gradually away. While the snows were still on the ground, and the eastern mountain domes were glittering white against a pale blue sky, all down the nearer slopes the dense forests showed a clear garnet hue, that betokened the swelling of congested masses of myriads of budding boughs. Even the aspect of more distant ranges bespoke a change. In the dull, soft blue which replaced the hard lapislazuli tint that the chill, sharp weather had known. For the cold had now a reviviscant tang— . . . of the winter's thrill. And while the flames still flared on the hearth, and the thumping of the batten and the creak of the treadle resounded most of the day from the little shed-room where Odalie worked at her spinning-wheel, the musical whir of the fire-lit evenings as she sat in the chimney corner, the thaws came on,

the crisis of development. Now and again Odalie and Fifine would come to the door, . . . as the cleared land was transformed from the cane-break into fields. And soon the ploughs were running. Oh, it was spring in this loveliest of regions, in this climate of garnered delights! As the silvery sycamore trees, leaning over the glittering reaches of the slate-blue river, put forth the first green leaves, of the daintiest vernal hue, Odalie loved to gaze through them from the door of the cabin, perchance to note an eagle wing its splendid flight above the long, rippling white flashes of the current; or a canoe, as swift, as light, cleave the denser medium of the water; or in the stillness of the noon a deer lead down a fawn to drink. She was wont to hear the mocking-bird pour forth his thrilling ecstasy of song, the wild bee drone, and in the distance the muffled, booming thunder of the herds of buffalo. Who so quick to see the moon, this vernal moon, . . . come down the river in the sweet dusk, slowly, softly, pace by pace, ethereally reluctant, throwing sparse shadows of the newly-leaved sycamore boughs far up the slope, across the threshold that she loved, with the delicate traceries of this similitude of the roof-tree.

"Oh, this is home! home!" she often exclaimed, clasping her hands, and looking out in a sort of solemn delight. . . .

The season waxed to ripeness. The opulent beauty of the early summer-tide was on this charmed land. Along the heavily-wooded mountain sides the prodigal profusion of the blooming rhododendron glowed with a splendor in these savage solitudes which might discredit the treasures of all the royal gardens of Europe. Vast lengths of cabling grape-vines hung now and again from the summit of one gigantic tree to the ground, and thence climbed upward a hundred feet to the topmost peaks and domes in stillness and with diaphanous cloud; peace upon the flashing rivers, infinitely clear and deep in their cliff-bound channels; and peace upon all the heavily-leaved, shadowy forests to the summit, stern and ward range, level of summit, stern and military of aspect, like some gigantic rampart!—Mary Noailles Murfree in "The Story of Old Fort Loudon."

On yonder logs, the turtles in a line
Are drying broad backs in the burning sun;
The blue jay, like a noisy trooper,
Calls.
The red-bird flutters like a flower of flame;
The gaunt gar, like a Turkish scimitar,
Leaps from the lake, and circling
Sinks from sight.

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—Walter Malone.

Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.
IN studying Christian Science, it is essential to progress to understand man's true selfhood. On page 294 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true." It is obvious, then, that a knowledge of man's true selfhood must precede the destruction of the belief in a material self.

The belief in a self apart from God is the result of believing in false gods, i. e., in thinking there is more than one creator. The spiritual self is the only real self and is that spiritual selfhood which Jesus manifested in a greater degree than any other man. Therefore in order to learn what man's real self is, it is well to ponder on the example of Jesus the Wayshower, whose lifework ultimately revealed the nothingness of the mortal, material man and the reality of the spiritual man or the Christ.

Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and in this case he was undoubtedly referring to his material self. He was in effect saying that while a man believes himself to be an independent being, possessing a mind of his own, he is unable to do anything. But when he says, "I and my Father are one," he is stating a great metaphysical fact, and is affirming the truth about God and man. He is declaring man's unity with God and in the recognition of that unity lies the secret of his success in healing. If Jesus had allowed himself to think for one moment that the power to heal the sick, cleanse the leper and raise the dead was a power belonging to him personally, he would never have done the marvelous works he did. It was his constant recognition of man's oneness with his Father—Mother God and his nothingness apart from God, that gave him the ability to demonstrate so successfully the unreality of evil.

In trying to gain a better understanding of God and man, it is important to dissociate any thought of personal success or failure from one's work. Just in the degree that the material self is put out of the way, and man's unity with good is claimed, one is able to get rid of any sense of personal responsibility, and therefore cannot help doing better work because spiritual understanding has revealed the fact that God, or Mind, is the only worker. This denial of a material self is one step toward learning something of man's real self and his spiritual sonship. Constantly turning away from the suggestion of a selfhood apart from God and realizing the spiritual sonship of man, we begin to bring into our experience something of what Jesus proved in his work on earth.

On page 588 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, says, "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence; man and woman unchanged forever in their individual characters, even as numbers which never blend with each other, though they are governed by one Principle." Therefore, the "I" that Jesus referred to as being one with the Father is the spiritual reality or "I" of every one of us, for if there is but one "I," or divine Principle of all, then all creation must be included in that "I" or "Us." Thus it follows naturally that that is the real self and anything else that claims to be our self is nothing but a counterfeit.

When we realize that all that ever works is this "I," we can see the foolishness of anyone saying, "I can't," when any unusual or difficult problem or duty presents itself. It is the false material self that says, "I can't," that self which has to be eliminated in order to allow the real self to appear which rejoices in the affirmation of the truth that "I can." On page 302 of Science and Health we read: "The Science of being reveals man as perfect, even as the Father is perfect, because the Soul, or Mind, of the spiritual man is God, the divine Principle of all being, and because this real man is governed by Soul instead of sense, by the law of Spirit, not by the so-called laws of matter." Therefore, the real man whose Soul or Mind is God, can only think as God thinks and works, and our need is to get to know more of God so that we can work with that knowledge of Principle which will prove through demonstration that to know God is to know man, the true divine image or idea of God. The more faithfully we cling to the truth that the only "I" there is the "I," or Ego" defined in the glossary of Science and Health (p. 588), as "Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; incorporeal; unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind," the more we shall lose sight of the material self, and the words, "I can't do that which should be done," will gradually drop out of our vocabulary. Is it possible to conceive of any problem arising that divine Principle, Spirit, Soul, Mind, cannot solve? There is not now and never has been any such condition, and the sooner we begin to unlimit ourselves, to banish that unreal self that thrives on false beliefs of lack, limitation, and so on, and realize even in a small degree what Christ Jesus meant when he made that wonderful metaphysical statement, "I and my Father are one," the sooner shall we see the fruit of this right thinking in every part of our work. Then we shall demonstrate the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "No and Yes" (p. 26), that, "Man's real ego, or selfhood, is goodness."

And so in proportion to our denial of self and our recognition of man's oneness with God, do we reflect that power which is of God. This power naturally becomes increasingly available as we grow in our understanding of God. Lack of health, money, friends, are all due to a lack of knowledge of God, and the only real overcoming of these beliefs is the result of a better understanding of what God is. For it is not evident that the real self, the spiritual self, which is one with God and has never been separated, has also never suffered from lack of money, health or friends. The consciousness of man's unity with God, divine Principle, must inevitably destroy any belief that man, God's idea, can reflect anything unlike God.

The Azores

Seventh day out. . . .

We have just passed the Azores. I got up early to see Fayal and Pico, but the top of Pico was veiled in fog. After breakfast I went out on deck, and there was San Jorge less than a mile away, the sun shining on it so that every detail of its romantic slopes seemed especially exposed to my curious eyes. I thought of moonlight filtering through grape vines, of the dreamy roulades of mocking birds among the roses, of the shadows of leaves upon white faces, as I recalled all the tales Dom Machado used to tell me of his poetic boyhood, spent in almost feudal state on these isles, among such a simple, kindly, childlike people. . . .

Grey stone houses encircled by cornfields, hayricks, and hedges dotted the wild slopes. The steepest, most impossible crags were terraced, the farm house perched in some apparently inaccessible place. The towns made a pink and yellow blur clustered about a church with a spire. . . . I could see the houses distinctly, also the steep little streets, the windmills, the washings on the lines and even the people themselves. Many of the wee villages had mysterious harbors, and there must have been magic ways to reach them through the mighty rocks. The coast line was very precipitous and the wooded walls of grey and red stone were veined with waterfalls that dropped in shimmering cascades from the top of the hills to the sea, dashing whitely against the cliffs below.

It took us all morning to pass San Jorge. How I longed to walk up those crooked streets of mystery, and clamber away up the heights to the farms so near the sky! And I can understand how the children of these isolated isles which arise so strangely from the lonely Atlantic waves have a longing for home. . . .

We pass San Miguel tonight, so farewell, land! I was so glad to see the mountains. . . . This limitless, rolling sea with its sublime and lonely sunsets, and its cold, moonlit waves makes me wish to sing. . . . —From "New Footprints in Old Places," by Pauline Stiles.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Milner Settlement

It is becoming tolerably clear that the only real opposition in Egypt to what is known as the Milner settlement is emanating from those elements which are unalterably opposed to anything but the complete evacuation of the country bag and baggage. Such elements are not particularly strong in numbers, nor do they carry any great political weight. At the same time they are unfortunately able to appeal to all the prejudice and fanaticism in the country. What is happening in Egypt is, of course, precisely what is happening within the Indian Empire. In other words, the British Government is paying, as it were, the penalty of its own success. Having created peace where before there was perpetual unrest, having restored financial order out of chaos, having assured justice in the decision of the courts, and having promoted education in every way, it finds itself in the presence of a generation which has not known Joseph. In other words, it has raised up an educated body of young Egyptians who quite naturally are anxious to take the management of their country into their own hands. What this generation does not naturally recognize is its own insufficiency. In its ignorance of the difficulties which lie before it, it imagines that these difficulties do not exist, whilst, like all people in a hurry, it sees nothing but procrastination in a delay which is the result of wisdom.

Fortunately for Egypt, there are wiser heads than these on the banks of the Nile. There are still in the country men who remember the iniquities of the régime of Ismail Pasha, and who have not forgotten that the kourbash and the corvée once flourished in the land. These men know something of the change that has come over the country since the day of Tel-el-Kebir, and are able to realize what just one such great engineering feat as the Assouan dam has meant for the prosperity of the country.

When, therefore, Lord Milner came to attempt his settlement, he found if there was much ignorance and much prejudice to be faced, there was also a considerable appreciation of what the British occupation had meant. The arrangement which he came to with Zaghlul Pasha was, of course, not, as it is so frequently described, a settlement. It was nothing more or less than the basis for an agreement which would subsequently have to be drawn up and submitted to the British Government for acceptance. At the same time the terms of the arrangement were such as Lord Milner was sure would be satisfactory to his government, and as Zaghlul was convinced would be acceptable to the people of Egypt. The heads of this agreement have been made public repeatedly, but there is one particular in which every version of them has been wrong. It has been stated that the British military control is to be reduced to the garrisoning of the Canal Zone. This is not the case. The British Government in offering to protect Egypt has naturally insisted that it must be permitted to maintain what it regards as a sufficient garrison in Egypt, and nowhere is it laid down that this garrison is to be confined to the Canal Zone. The exact position of the main cantonments has not been specified, but it is understood that these will be placed wherever, in the opinion of the British military authorities, strategical requirements will be most satisfactorily provided for. As a matter of fact, so long as the Sudan remains in British hands, and the British are able to maintain their supremacy in the Mediterranean, the military fate of Egypt would be in the hands of the government in London, whether or not it had an army in occupation. At the same time, so long as the British Government makes itself responsible for the safety of the country, so long it must have the power to take whatever military steps it may deem necessary to insure that protection.

With perhaps this one exception, the heads of the proposed agreement have been accurately reported in the press, and it is with respect to these proposals that the preliminary campaign is now being carried out in Egypt by the supporters of Zaghlul. After the preliminary agreement had been reached by Lord Milner, it was made perfectly clear to Zaghlul that the next step lay with him and those who thought with him. That is to say, they were told that, before a permanent agreement could be drafted, they must obtain from the Egyptians a popular mandate which would amount to acceptance in advance. It is to this end that the meetings which have recently taken place in Cairo and Alexandria have been devoted; and it is particularly satisfactory to learn that they have been in every way successful, and that news is coming in from the provinces to the effect that the support here is fully equal to that which had been obtained in the towns. When Zaghlul is able to report to the British authorities that his campaign has been successful, the necessary steps will be taken to convert Lord Milner's draft agreement into a regular treaty, whereby the independence of Egypt will be fully recognized, whilst, in return for the privileged position which the United Kingdom is to enjoy in the Nile Valley, the protection of the country will be in turn assumed, and its integrity guaranteed.

The success which has attended these negotiations is admittedly due to the broadmindedness and far-sightedness with which Lord Milner has approached the subject. There has never been any secret as to the extraordinary ability of the Secretary for the Colonies, but it is safe to say that this ability has never been displayed to greater advantage, or more to the interests of his country, than it has been on the present occasion. Lord Milner discovered in Egypt a state of things which seemed well nigh hopeless. By the exercise of an extraordinary tact and of an appreciation of the aspirations of those with whom he was negotiating, the representative of the British Cabinet found it possible to come to a satisfactory agreement. At the same time it is no secret that, had the conduct of the negotiations been placed in less able hands,

the condition of things in Egypt today would be an additional burden to the statesmen of the Empire instead of a successful lightening of their load.

State Power in Peace Emergencies

IN THE State of Indiana, under a law enacted at the recent special session of the Legislature, the police power of the body politic is to be invoked in what is regarded as a peace emergency, much as the extraordinary powers of the federal and state governments were invoked in the emergency caused by the war. It is about to be undertaken, in Indiana, to regulate and fix, by decision of a newly-created coal and food commission, the price of coal at the mines, in the hands of jobbers and wholesalers, and finally in the hands of retailers. This attempted application of the police power of a state is, it is said, the first to be undertaken in peace times in the United States, and it need not be intimated that the processes employed and the results achieved will be watched with interest. No more important industrial problem has recently been presented in any country where coal and fuel oils exist in abundance, it is safe to say, than that of fuel supplies and fuel prices in the United States today. Despite the ability to produce and to transport almost unlimited supplies of both anthracite and bituminous coal, the prices of both these commodities have steadily advanced since the war, and there is almost everywhere the complaint that deliveries are retarded without satisfactory explanation.

Indiana, as is well known, is in the midst of the bituminous coal belt. In almost any conceivable circumstances, except a complete cessation of production, it would seem that competitive conditions in that and the surrounding territory would regulate prices and insure an adequate supply, both for industrial and domestic uses. Perhaps it is because a patent normal condition apparently does not exist that the state legislators have provided a means of correcting what they must reasonably look upon as an abnormal and unreasonable industrial condition. The commission, it seems, is to have nothing to do, at least for the time being, with coal production or the question of wage and working conditions in the mines. It is to take the coal at the mouth of the mine and follow it, step by step, through the hands of the mine operators, thence into the hands of jobbers and wholesalers, and from there to the retail dealers, and finally into the hands of the consumers. For the purpose of gaining all necessary facts which may guide the commission in fixing prices at the different stages, two hearings have been arranged, one for the benefit of mine operators, and another for the benefit of jobbers and wholesalers. A third will, it is said, be arranged, and to this coal dealers and retailers will be summoned. From these hearings, with all facts as to costs of production, transportation and handling before the commission, there is presumably to be evolved a schedule of reasonable prices to be charged by producers and dealers at every stage until the coal is delivered to the ultimate consumer, thus utilizing, and for much the same purposes, the methods worked out and employed by the federal government in regulating and fixing commodity prices during the war.

Of course, it would not be expected that an innovation such as this, undertaken as a fixed and continuing policy of a state government, could go unchallenged by those whose business dealings it is proposed even reasonably to regulate and control. So it comes about, naturally enough, no doubt, that the Indiana mine operators, being the first to be affected by the regulatory measure, have combined to attack the law on constitutional grounds. This attack was made almost immediately after the enactment of the law, and it was arranged that three judges of the United States district and circuit courts should pass upon the validity of the act. After a hearing at a special term, these judges, by unanimous opinion, have declared the law valid and operative under the police power of the State.

The economic importance of the undertaking of the State of Indiana in the present case can hardly be overestimated. It is, without doubt, the extreme to which the people of any state have gone, in time of peace, in an effort to regulate so-called private business enterprises. It is evidently regarded by the courts as a reasonable extension of public control, heretofore confined to admitted monopolies and licensed public utilities, to the production of and traffic in those commodities in which the entire public, because of an admitted necessity, has a common and continuing interest. Logically, it would seem, a like application may be made in the matter of rental property and rents, along the lines indicated in previous discussions of the housing problem, and, as reasonably, to all commodities in which there is an increasing tendency to create and maintain artificial, or commercial, monopolies.

Inflated Currency

TO THE average visitor from Europe to the United States prior to the war, the rate of exchange at which dollars and cents were obtained for English, French, or other currency was a subject that demanded little consideration. Rates varied slightly, but always within reasonable limits. Now, however, the same visitor is somewhat perplexed at finding United States currency costing so much more than heretofore. Various explanations may be forthcoming, such as "trade balance," or "low gold reserve," but these generally leave the visitor unconvinced and not in the least consoled about the fact that for each £1 only \$3.50 has been received, whereas, on previous occasions, around \$4.86 was obtained. The difference of \$1.30 or more on each £1 seems to warrant a better explanation than vague generalities.

It is unfortunate that so many factors enter into the subject of foreign exchange rates that a study of the subject and its complexities demands some time. The most important factors, however, are commerce and gold. Parity, or "normal," is that figure, expressed in the currency of one nation, which is the value of the gold contained in the coinage of another nation. The price fixed by the United States Government for pure gold is \$20.67 an ounce, at which value \$1 should contain 1.50464 grams. In pure gold, the English pound contains 7.2238 grams. Therefore, with \$1 equal to 1.50464 grams, and allowing

a fraction for alloy, it is a matter of simple division to find out that to exchange American currency for one English pound, \$4.8665 should pass.

Should the claims, as a result of trading, of one country on another be equal, there would be no balance, and the exchange rate would remain at par. This condition, however, is most improbable, and it is the fluctuating balance that affects the exchange and produces variations in the rate. Consequently, when imports, which represent money to be paid out, exceed exports, or money to be received, there is a debit balance. Under normal conditions, when a debit balance is sufficient to occasion a fall in exchange, the condition is rectified by the shipment of gold from the debtor country to the creditor when the rate approaches mint par. In other words, so long as it is cheaper to send drafts in payment, such a practice is adhered to, but when the rate falls to the point where actual hulkion can be shipped at an expense less than that of buying drafts at a depreciated rate, this course is resorted to, with the result that the rate is once more stabilized. When it becomes impossible to ship gold, whether because of depleted reserves or a necessity of war, there is nothing to support the market, and this condition was witnessed during recent years between the United States and European countries.

Each nation should have its proportionate gold reserve to its currency for an accurate value to be obtained in terms of currency of another nation. On July 1 the gold reserve of the United States was \$2,234,000,000, compared with its note circulation of \$4,512,000,000, or 49.5 per cent, a ratio which far exceeded that of any European country. Great Britain's percentage was 31.5; that of France 9.6; while those of Germany and Austria were 1.6 and 0.4, respectively. It can, therefore, be seen that the amount of paper currency issued becomes quite a factor in international finance. In the United States the policy of curtailing loans and refusal to extend credits has been a part of a plan to deflate currency, and Great Britain and France are reducing their outstanding paper at a rapid rate. As the gold reserves are thus built up again, so the discrepancy in exchange rates between the United States and those countries will be lessened.

In the case of certain central European countries, where there is practically no gold reserve, an enormous debt, and a vast quantity of paper money, it is reasonable to expect a considerable time to elapse before anything like a normal exchange rate will be seen. But the visitor from England to the United States will take an interest now in the efforts of the British Government to reduce the paper currency, for this process, coupled with the gradually increasing value of British exports, will prove a prominent factor in the question of how much nearer \$4.86 shall be received for £1 when next he lands on American soil.

Italian Republics

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, erstwhile poet, dramatist, and captain in the Italian Flying Corps, proclaiming a republic in Fiume, and occupying islands in the Gulf of Quarnero, is a reminder that there is nothing new under the Italian sun so far as city republics are concerned. One has only to turn back the pages of the history of the peninsula to find that Venice and Genoa were noted examples of communes. They lived not only independent civic lives but, under the rule of doges or of the twelve buoni uomini, good and true, unfurled their own separate flags to the breeze and set forth with powerful armies and navies for the purpose of unneighborly aggression or the extension of their territorial possessions. There was, of course, the crowning example of Florence, there was Pisa the Splendid, and there were the lesser republics of Siena and Lucca. But it is always the Republic of Venice, the Bride of the Adriatic, that most of all strikes the popular imagination, Venice tracing her communal life back to the dawn of Italian history, proud of her three flags and of the far-flung lands of which she was the mistress.

Almost all the republics achieved a greatness that today strikes one as more national than civic, and that has had a profound effect upon the modern world. They fostered the belles-lettres, founded schools of painting whose exemplars adorn the galleries of two hemispheres, gave rise to great leaders, soldiers, and poets, and played no mean part in the Renaissance of art and learning. The day came, it is true, when their stars waned and were gone, leaving behind the star of the house of Savoy, to shine over that united Italy of which they themselves had never dreamed.

Their history, indeed, is a story of constant strife, of sordid as well as of noble ambition. At one time the Pisans would be savagely attacking the Lucchese and the Genoese falling foul of the Pisans, while the Venetians would be setting forth to subdue the Genoese. At another the Florentines would be attacking the Siennese, and the Lucchese, in helping the latter, would be fallen upon by the Pisans at the instigation of the Florentines. To be attacked by the Pisans in those bellicose times assuredly was not to be taken lightly. Pisa had an over-weening might that even the powerful Genoese feared. She had conquered Sardinia, Corsica, and the distant Balearic Isles, and like the ancient Phoenicians, was in possession of much of the Mediterranean trade. Conquest and commerce, power and expansion seemed to be the prevailing objectives of the medieval republics. To this end they usually annexed the contado around their cities and forcibly relieved the neighboring nobles of their strongholds.

With the remarkable examples before him from out of the past, Gabriele d'Annunzio may feel a real tug within him to rule his realm in true Italian fashion. The world need not necessarily break a lance with him over the point that political government may belong to anything else than the province of poetry. A poet may surely cast forth his dragnet into all waters. The act is not merely one of poetic license. Far from it! Poets have proved to be real leaders in great national movements, and have fired men with the glowing zeal of the patriot during crises.

It would be idle to ask, however, what Gabriele d'Annunzio believes will be the final issue of his attempt to found another civic republic on the Adriatic. The world is certainly not inclined to take him seriously, and

would not be at all surprised to find him trying to solve his political and economic problems in the spirit of a PUNCHINELLO. A man of his peculiar temperament, indeed, might readily fling aside the standards of common civilization and even seek to revive the cultured court of the Medici on the shores of the Quarnero Gulf; to make of himself another enlightened patron of art and literature like Lorenzo the Magnificent, or that perfect type of the grand seigneur, Filippo Strozzi. We may yet see him assembling the learned around him and founding another academy for the study of the antique, embellishing a great library, as did the father of his country, Cosimo de' Medici, with priceless manuscripts, bringing back in a measure those days when to discover and possess Greek codices was the ambition of a Lorenzo de' Medici or a Poggio Bracciolini. Or we may find him attracting to his court a modern Pico della Mirandola, a Benvenuto Cellini, a Luigi Pulci, or a Baldassare Peruzzi. For d'Annunzio doubtless knows by heart his humanists and historians, his Platonicians and poets and artists of the Renaissance. The lordly Magnifico, himself a poet who perfected popular forms of verse, may have his duplicate, as ruler of a state and a republic of letters, in the irrepressible hero of the Fiumian coup d'état.

Whatever may be the case, Gabriele d'Annunzio may be relied upon to put his own strenuous individuality into his rule. It was precisely because of this same characteristic that the Italian communes put on record both a splendid civilization and a splendid failure. They afforded brilliant examples of rapid rise and complete extinction, and while they showed examples of self-help, they also brought about their own destruction. They desired neither kingship nor federation, stuck to a separate existence, and seeing no possibility, or no need, of uniting in a common effort against a common foe, the end found them on the scrap-heap of history.

Editorial Notes

SO THE famous mulberry tree at Mildmay has at last yielded to the storm. Trees sometimes earn their reputations as easily as men, and this mulberry was not one of the exceptions. Its chief claim to fame rested in the fact that the American Declaration of Independence is said to have been read beneath it, in the year 1776. Whether or no this is so, all those who went to see it, because of this, got the full satisfaction people can find from believing what they see. Anyway, the mulberry stood in the gardens of Mildmay House, the residence, when Charles the First was king, of Sir Henry Mildmay, who had acquired it by marriage with the daughter of William Halliday, sometime alderman of London. Close by runs an old Roman road known as Ermine Street, but then whenever a Roman road is discovered Ermine Street is a good name to endow it with. Ermine, Irmin, is, of course, a corruption of Herman or Arminius; and the great Cheruscan soldier who crushed the legions of Varus in the first century, and delivered Germany from Rome, might have been surprised to learn how many Roman roads in Britain were to be named after him.

COMPETITION is a good thing, provided it is legitimate. It will, therefore, be welcome news to the patrons of the "movie" shows to hear that there is every prospect of competition beginning to make itself felt in the production of motion-picture films. Until now about 80 per cent of the films have come from a limited number of producers in the United States, but within the last twelve months several large companies have been organized in Great Britain, and their influence will evidently soon begin to be felt. With the coming of effective competition, a better class of films will have to be turned out, as people will not pay to watch a poor show when there are first-class films to be seen elsewhere. The dramatizing of well-known novels for the cinematograph has been increasing of late, and, while there have been some excellent productions, others would doubtless drive the authors to tears if they saw them, and only disgust audiences acquainted with the stories. It is to be hoped that competition will bring about some improvement in this respect.

THE very latest word concerning Japan's Far Eastern policy comes from London. It is to the effect that Japan intends to withdraw all her troops from Siberia. No less! The reasons given for this sudden change of heart and policy are the cost of the present occupation and the opposition to it engendered at home and amongst the Allies. Now there must, of course, come a time when Japan will have to evacuate Siberia, just as there must come a time when Japan will have to evacuate Shantung, Manchuria, and Eastern Inner Mongolia. But in regard to this announcement from London, the dictate of wisdom would seem to be to defer congratulating Siberia until something "actually happens."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States, has promulgated six concrete rules which, he says, would solve the high-cost-of-living problem. The candidate would increase food production by opening up hitherto unworked lands; make farm life more attractive as a field of endeavor; improve transportation facilities; eliminate the middlemen; pass more anti-profiteering legislation, and regulate essential commodities. The campaigners generally seem to be strolling in the peaceful valley of generalities, rather than climbing up on the hilltops so that the nation may see what they really stand for.

IN THE review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1919, which has recently been issued, it is said that in Lee County, Mississippi, there are 1500 road signs erected by the merchants under the leadership of the state Board of Health. It would seem that in these days, when people are becoming more interested in the elimination of ugly and offensive road signs, such new signs as those which advertise disease should not long be tolerated. Especially undesirable is the encouragement of the children, as in Mississippi, in the writing of these disease warnings.